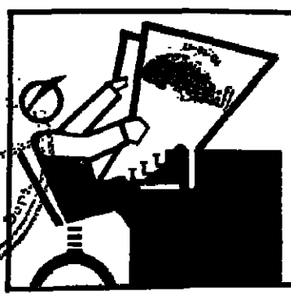
Israel's concerns in South Africa
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THE JERUSALEM POST

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Changes in the East Jerusalem press.
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John Demjanjuk's daughters, Irene Nishnik and Lydia Demjanjuk, wave to their father in court yesterday. Irene is holding her son Eddy. (Brian Hendler)

Shamir seeks to end Pollard panel deadlock

'No promises made to U.S.'

By MENACHEM SHALEV
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Prime Minister Shamir, hoping to cut quickly through the impasse which is threatening the continued functioning of the Rotenstreich-Tsur panel, asserted yesterday that Israel had not promised the U.S. to hand over material gathered during the investigation of the Pollard affair.

Shamir said that MK attorney David Libai's insistence that his three clients – Yosef Yagur, Ilan Ravid and Irit Erb, who operated Pollard – receive assurances that their testimony before the panel be kept secret was, therefore, "superfluous."

"We didn't consider" – nor did the U.S. expect – the material to be handed over, Shamir said. Israel had promised to cooperate, but had also made clear that there were limits to the cooperation. "What we promised to the U.S. – we kept."

Libai yesterday rejected several proposals submitted to him by Attorney-General Yosef Harish. Libai, who spoke with Harish several times during the day, continued to insist on clear-cut, written assurances, to be furnished by the full plenum of the cabinet.

Harish had proposed that he himself sign a letter undertaking not to hand over the testimony of the three witnesses. He later proposed that the inner cabinet guarantee the secrecy of the testimony in writing.

Libai rejected these proposals, apparently because they can be legally revoked by the full cabinet. Libai is seeking assurances which cannot be rescinded and which would be backed by the High Court in a possible petition against a reversal.

Well-placed sources said yesterday that Shamir's attempt to downplay the scope of Israel's commitment to the U.S. is not supported by the verbal and written undertakings supplied to the U.S., nor does it take into account possible future U.S. pressure to hand over the investigating material.

The sources said that Shamir was obviously trying to put pressure on Libai even at the risk of angering the U.S. to agree to the Rotenstreich panel's demand that the three testify. They added that Shamir's assertions do not square with the vigorous efforts undertaken by Harish to furnish Libai with a binding and formal commitment.

Harish conferred yesterday with Shamir and with Finance Minister Moshe Nissim, who is acting justice minister while Avraham Sharir is abroad, and who originally proposed to the cabinet that the investigating panel be appointed.

Legal sources said yesterday that the enactment of a special law by the Knesset to ensure the secrecy of the testimony is still being considered. Such a law, which would grant the Rotenstreich panel powers similar to those of a judicial commission of inquiry and make it immune from government intervention, might be enacted so that it would apply only to the panel currently investigating the Pollard case and not to other government-appointed investigating bodies.

Meanwhile, Yehoram Eliaz, a Tel Aviv resident, petitioned the High Court yesterday to order the government to appoint a judicial commission of inquiry. Eliaz also asked the court to order the president not to consider pardons for possible culprits in the Pollard affair, who, he alleged, have committed criminal offences.

Bitter tones mark courtroom exchanges

By ERNIE MEYER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

DEMJANJUK ON TRIAL

Bitter exchanges between the defence, the bench and the witness, accompanied by little actual progress in the proceedings, marked yesterday's session of the Demjanjuk war crimes trial.

Soon after defence counsel Mark O'Connor resumed the previous day's cross-examination of police investigator Martin Kolar, he found himself objecting to what he termed Prosecutor Michael Shaked's "new-found active attitude." O'Connor was referring to the fact that Shaked had previously raised relatively few objections during the defence's cross-examination of witnesses.

Called to order by presiding Justice Dov Levin over the remark, O'Connor declared that he had "no malice or anger against anyone in the courtroom." Levin then told him "to make fewer declarations and ask more questions."

The tone of these remarks clearly reflected the previous day's attempt by the defence to get the court to disqualify itself. The defence has filed an appeal with the High Court of Justice against the court's refusal to disqualify itself on the grounds of hostility to the defence.

The High Court has not yet announced whether it will hear the appeal. If it is put on the agenda, a ruling may be expected within a few days, it is learned.

As O'Connor continued questioning the 67-year-old Kolar about details of the 1978 trial in Florida of Treblinka guard Fedor Federenko, O'Connor soon found reason to complain. "I find myself having to cut through the fog intentionally created by the prosecution and the court around this case. Let us now get down to *tahlis*," he said, using the Hebrew word for "business."

But then O'Connor seemed to get stuck on the point whether investigator Kolar had interviewed witness Eliyahu Rosenberg in Haifa or in Jaffa. It was eventually established that the interpreter in the Ft. Lauderdale court had mixed up the two similar-sounding names, and that the interview had taken place in Jaffa after all.

"You might think the entire case hinges on the fact whether Rosenberg lives in Haifa or in Jaffa," chided Levin.

O'Connor replied angrily that he resented being told to cut his remarks short.

"You don't understand," said Levin. "I only suggested for your own good that you be brief. We are not stopping you from asking short, concise questions. We don't teach you or tell you what to do. The protocol will reflect that you are entirely free."

O'Connor aggressively continued his cross-examination and challenged Kolar's reasons for selecting the witnesses he had questioned, and who had later testified against Federenko and Demjanjuk. Kolar replied that the survivors, who identified Demjanjuk as "Ivan the Terrible" from photographs they were shown in 1978 and 1979, were "like a family." O'Connor then implied that they might have consulted with each other before testifying.

The level to which some of the questioning sank yesterday may be gauged by the following exchange.

O'Connor: "So you took a plane to Florida?"

Kolar: "Yes, since I couldn't get there by foot."

When O'Connor asked Kolar why it had taken Israel from 1976 to 1983 to ask the U.S. for the extradition of Demjanjuk, prosecutor Shaked objected: "The witness is not competent to answer that question."

O'Connor countered, "I can't think of a more competent witness than Mr. Kolar to answer that question."

The bench sustained the objection.

O'Connor then asked Kolar whether he knew a survivor named Haim Steyer, who now lives in Australia. Kolar said he did not know the man. O'Connor, who had mentioned Steyer earlier, said he could identify a certain Latvian named Laitas Karys as having been Ivan the Terrible.

But Levin told O'Connor that he could not bring in supposed testimony from Steyer by asking Kolar about him, since Kolar said he didn't know the man.

O'Connor flared up again: "I object to this ruling in terms of a future appeal to the Supreme Court. You're putting ideas into the witness's ears."

Levin snapped back: "We can't let you do whatever you want in this court. We don't know whether you are going to appeal. If you want to appeal, you can do so, but you can't argue with the court. Your allegations against this court are unfounded."

After this exchange, Kolar found time to say that he had only just heard the name Haim Steyer.

"Haim Steyer will be a witness for the defence," O'Connor announced. (Continued on Page 11)

Shamir says Kremlin's attitude still 'negative'

By MENACHEM SHALEV
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Prime Minister Shamir said yesterday that despite "signs of a possibility of a change" in Soviet policy towards Israel, a "real change" had not yet occurred and the Soviet attitude remained "negative."

Referring to reports concerning a Soviet interest in renewing diplomatic ties with Israel in exchange for Israel agreeing to the convening of an international peace conference, Shamir said that he did not recommend that Israel react to "every sliver" of information.

"There is no turnaround in Soviet policy," Shamir said, and cautioned that no one in Israel – or in the West – "really knows what the consolidated position of the Soviets is." Shamir reiterated the "importance" of contacts with the Soviets because of the "great issue" of Soviet Jewry.

Shamir added he was sure that American Jewry would eventually realize that Israel's request, that the U.S. revoke the "refugee" status of Russian olim who opt for the U.S., was correct.

On the ongoing deadlock between the prime minister and Foreign Minister Peres over the appointment of an ambassador to the U.S., Shamir said he still supported the candidacy of former Foreign Ministry deputy director-general Hanan Bar-On, who recently retired.

Shamir and Peres discussed the matter in a meeting on Friday, but made no progress.

Shamir said that Israel was not cutting its ties with South Africa, which, he said, continued to be "normal." Israel's decision to reduce its ties with the apartheid regime came about as a result of the "international situation," Shamir said, and not as a result of an ideology or a "moral outlook."



Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir – no 'real change' yet in Kremlin's attitudes (Rahamim Israeli)

Wladimir Struminsky adds from Bonn:

The rise in the number of Soviet exit visas for Jews in March does not yet constitute a real change in Soviet emigration policy, Yossi Beilin, political director-general of the Foreign Ministry, told reporters here yesterday. He said that the number of exit permits for Jews would have to rise even more in order to be considered significant as a sign of real change.

Horst Teltschik, foreign affairs adviser to chancellor Helmut Kohl, told Beilin that Germany was willing to extend economic aid to the Middle East, but only if there were progress in the peace process. Foreign Minister Genscher expressed to Beilin his support for an international conference on the Middle East.

High-level talks in Washington

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. – Despite the current strain in U.S.-Israel relations, the head of Israeli military intelligence, Aluf Amnon Shahak, is in Washington for talks with senior U.S. military and civilian intelligence officials.

Shahak, U.S. and Israeli sources said, will exchange views with the Americans on a wide range of issues.

Privately, U.S. officials expressed hope that the Israeli government would still take decisive action to punish those Israeli operatives involved in the Pollard case. They were disappointed by the slow process under way in Jerusalem in getting the investigation off the ground.

They were hoping that the special governmental commission charged with investigating the affair would be able to begin its work quickly, and that it would expose any level of political authority granted to Pollard's "handlers."

Last Sunday, Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger again lashed out against Israel's decision to promote some of the Israeli officials who had worked with Pollard. "We have protested vigorously to the Israelis their promotion of these people, and we think they should be punished, not rewarded," he said.

The director-general of the Foreign Ministry, Avraham Tamir, is also in Washington for talks with senior State Department officials as well as with congressional leaders. Tamir

(Continued on Back Page)

Israel moves closer to U.S. missile contract

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. – Israel has overcome a major hurdle on the way to winning a two-year, $100 million contract for the development of the new Anti-Tactical Ballistic Missile (ATBM), U.S. officials said yesterday.

They said that Israel Aircraft Industries presented new ATBM technology during a successful demonstration last Wednesday at a U.S. army base in Huntsville, Alabama.

The demonstration was part of Israel's overall involvement in the research and development stage of

(Continued on Back Page)

Rabin denies any basis to reports of U.S. spy

By ASHER WALLFISH

Defence Minister Rabin said yesterday that the recent press reports about an IDF officer having supplied material to U.S. intelligence between 1982 and 1984 have no basis.

Rabin told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee that he ordered a check in the IDF and in the General Security Service about the reports, and was assured they were incorrect.

(The reports first appeared in *The Jerusalem Post* last Friday.)

Rabin also denied a report in a Hebrew-language newspaper, *Ha'aretz*, that he had told the subcommittee on the intelligence and security services that in the past there had been cases in the U.S. similar to that of Pollard.

The minister said the Pollard affair was an isolated case and a deviation from the norm.

Rabin yesterday also testified for the second time before the subcommittee on intelligence and security services about the Pollard affair.

Abba Eban, who chairs the full committee as well as the subcommittee, said that the *Ha'aretz* report did not reflect what Rabin told the subcommittee, in style or in substance.

Rabin said that there had been no change in the nature of the strategic cooperation between Israel and the U.S. in the wake of the Pollard affair.

He said that cooperation was proceeding in every sphere, and was even being intensified in some areas.

Asked by Yossi Sarid (Citizens Rights Movement) to reveal when the existing security contracts with South Africa were signed, and when they would expire, Rabin said he would only provide such facts if he had authorization from the government.

Knesset raises curtain on bid to end theatre censorship

By DVORAH GETZLER
Post Knesset Reporter

Fear that the Knesset would late yesterday evening pass the first reading of a bill to remove theatre censorship sent right-wing and ultra-Orthodox MKs scurrying round the building in search of opponents of the measure. But to no avail. The bill passed by 13 votes to 5, to the anguished cry of "Woe to the Knesset that countenances such a measure," from Agudat Yisrael's Menachem Porush.

The bill was proposd by Shinui's Mordechai Virshubski, who contented himself with saying that the reasons for his measure should be obvious to anyone.

But Amnon Lynn (Alignment) felt quite differently. Lashing into Virshubski, he termed the bill "cowardly." Virshubski, he said, was not prepared to sponsor a parallel measure that would do away with government support of the theatres, but he still wanted to remove all controls.

The bill was "hypocritical," said Lynn, vowing to fight it in committee.

Lynn, who was absent from the vote, was supported by Likud's Ovadia Eli and Miriam Glazer-Ta'asa both of whom deplored "the filth" and "the Nazi sentiments" allowed free play on the Israeli stage in such performances as *Ephraim Returns to the Army*.

Both said their censorship should be strengthened to ensure that the public was not subjected to such "fake art."

Voting against the bill were Agudа's Porush and Avraham Shapira, Shas's Yitzhak Peretz, and Tehiya's Gershon Shafat, all of whom entered the chamber too late to speak, said Eli. Glazer-Ta'asa did not raise her hand.

The coalition has decided that its members should be free to vote according to their consciences. Voting for the bill were members of the Alignment, the Citizens Rights Movement, Mapam, and the Progressive List for Peace.

IRA claims bomb at base in Germany

LONDON. – The Irish Republican Army and an unknown West German organization yesterday both claimed responsibility for a bomb blast that injured 31 people at a British army camp in West Germany on Monday night.

The IRA said in a statement issued in Belfast that its intention had been to inflict a "devastating blow" but to avoid civilian casualties.

The 100-kg. car bomb blew up in a parking lot outside the officers' mess at the Rheindahlen base, Nato's headquarters for central Europe, where West Germany military officers and their wives were holding a party.

Carter's talks in Syria 'productive'

Jerusalem Post Staff
and Agencies

Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter arrived in Jordan yesterday from what he termed a productive three-day visit to Syria.

The ex-president's talks with Assad covered the Middle East and international issues, and Carter said he sought Assad's help to free U.S. citizens kidnapped in Lebanon.

Officials expected his talks last night with King Hussein to centre on Jordan's call for an international Middle East peace conference.

The former president, who earlier visited Algeria and Egypt, continues on to Israel tomorrow.

Refuseniks hold protest outside Supreme Soviet

MOSCOW. – Recently freed Soviet dissident Yosef Begun and 20 other Soviet Jews yesterday demonstrated at the offices of the Supreme Soviet to call for the liberation of three refuseniks still in prison.

Soviet police, observing the hour-long demonstration, did not intervene, but merely requested that demonstrators and Western journalists allow pedestrians free passage through Marx Avenue. Afterwards, the refuseniks delivered a petition to President Andrei Gromyko, requesting a meeting.

The three Prisoners of Zion still being held are Yosef Berenstein, Yuli Edelstein and Alexei Magarik. Officially being held as common criminals, the three have not yet benefited from the recent wave of amnesties which have permitted the release of as many as 150 prisoners of conscience.

According to a Jerusalem resident who spoke by phone yesterday to longstanding refusenik Natalia Khassin in Moscow, a presidium official promised that a meeting would be arranged for today between one of Gromyko's deputies and Berenshtein's wife, Fanya.

(AFP, AP)

Limited approval for Aids drug

By JUDY SIEGEL
Post Science and Health Reporter

The Health Ministry has granted limited approval to a Kaplan Hospital doctor to treat Aids patients with an experimental drug developed at the Weismann Institute for the treatment of other conditions.

Two weeks ago, Dr. Zvi Bentwich at Kaplan was given permission to treat only 10 Aids patients with the drug, AL721, following his request to experiment on humans made to the "Helsinki Committee on Human Experimentation," a body appointed by the Israeli government.

No other Israeli doctor besides Bentwich has received this approval.

News of AL721 was provided yesterday by Dr. Yehuda Skornik, an Israeli-born American who claimed that he had been treating a number of U.S. homosexual Aids victims at Rokah Hospital in Tel Aviv.

The drug was developed six years ago by researchers at the Weizmann Institute for treating drug addicts, the ageing and children with cystic fibrosis. Prof. Meir Shinitzky and Prof. David Samuel made the compound from liquids (fats particles) in egg yolk.

But the two Weizmann researchers will only receive royalties when and if the drug is eventually produced and marketed commercially, because they sold the rights to it through Weizmann's Yeda research and development company in 1983.

The rights are now held by Praxis Pharmaceuticals Ltd. of Beverly Hills, California.

Skornik said that one of his patients here was a well-known musical conductor who had recently arrived in Israel extremely weak, having lost a great deal of weight and able to get around only in a wheelchair. His doctors told him he had only two weeks to live.

Skornik said he treated the victim with AL 721 and the patient showed a "surprising reversal." He gained weight, his fever went down, and he was able not only to get out of his wheelchair but to "walk kilometres at a time."

Skornik does not claim that the drug is a cure for Aids, but says that it can halt a patient's decline, reverse a decline, and even bring about a major improvement.

Inexpensive to produce, the drug was found in 1985 by American cancer expert Dr. Robert Gallo to successfully suppress the Aids virus in a test tube. The discovery was made when the drug was used on a cancer patient who also had Aids.

In an official reaction to the publicity yesterday, the Weizmann Institute emphasized that its scientists had developed the drug and tested its properties in the lab, but that it was designed for other diseases and conditions before Aids was even known.

The Hadassah-University Hospital in Jerusalem said yesterday that it was "ready" to administer AL 721 to a 40-year-old Israeli Aids patient under treatment there. Hadassah has "very small quantities" of the experimental drug.

Without confirming or denying Skornik's claims that he had treated American patients here, the ministry spokesman asserted: "We are charged with protecting the health of Israelis and of supervising Israeli doctors. The drug can't be used on Israelis or by Israelis without approval. The ministry will consider expanding approval to allow Prof. Bentwich to treat more than 10 patients already approved for treatment."

The ministry urged doctors and researchers to "go slow" and not encourage false hopes in patients here or abroad.

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The weather at major Swissair destinations

24.3.87

	MIN. C	MIN. F	MAX. C	MAX. F	
AMSTERDAM	5	41	8	46	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	5	41	12	54	Rain
BUENOS AIRES	28	68	25	77	Rain
CHICAGO	4	40	19	67	Rain
COPENHAGEN	0	32	5	41	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	7	45	8	46	Rain
GENEVA	1	34	14	57	Clear
HELSINKI	-5	23	1	34	Cloudy
HONGKONG	25	77	25	77	Cloudy
JOHANNESBURG	13	55	23	73	Clear
LISBON	8	46	17	63	Cloudy
LONDON	9	48	13	55	Cloudy
MADRID	5	41	20	68	Cloudy
MONTREAL	0	32	12	54	Clear
NEW YORK	8	46	19	66	Clear
OSLO	-4	25	5	41	Cloudy
PARIS	10	50	13	55	Cloudy
RIO DE JANEIRO	19	66	32	89	Clear
SAO PAULO	17	62	28	82	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	-1	30	2	36	Cloudy
TOKYO	12	54	16	61	Rain
TORONTO	1	34	13	55	Cloudy
VIENNA	-8	18	14	57	Cloudy
ZURICH	1	34	13	55	Cloudy

*For the latest weather conditions contact Swissair.

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Rain possible, mainly in the north.

	Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Min-Max	Today's Max
Jerusalem	46	14-19	14
Golan	77	10-15	13
Nahariya	—	—	—
Safad	77	9-15	11
Haifa Port	—	14—	18
Tiberias	72	13-19	18
Nazareth	72	13-18	15
Afula	71	12-20	18
Shomron	99	13-19	15
Tel Aviv	83	17-21	18
B-G Airport	66	16-20	19
Jericho	40	18-25	22
Gaza	86	18-20	18
Beersheba	68	16-21	19
Eilat	22	19-31	26

Rainfall in millimetres for 24 hours ending yesterday:
Jerusalem 4mm; Safad 6mm; Afula 3mm; Samaria 4mm; Tel Aviv 4mm.

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

The Melvin A. and Eleanor Ross Laboratory was dedicated yesterday at the Hebrew University-Hadassah School of Medicine, in the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Ross of Newton, Mass.

Prof. Ze'ev Katz of the Hebrew University will speak on "Russia Under Gorbachev," at the weekly luncheon meeting of the Jerusalem Rotary Club at the YMCA today at 1 p.m.

A group of 160 members of the Toronto Jewish Congress arrived yesterday as guests of the United Israel Appeal-Keren Hayesod. The group is led by Ron Appelby, president of the congress.

Dr. Robert Parienti, delegate-general in France of the Weizmann Institute of Science, has been presented with the French Legion D'honneur by President Francois Mitterrand. Dr. Parienti was cited for strengthening cultural and scientific ties between France and Israel, and for the promotion and advancement of the cause of medical research.

Traffic casualties

A pedestrian was killed by a cement truck in Rishon Lezion and 13 people were injured – two of them seriously – when their minibus overturned near Ben-Gurion Airport yesterday.

Betty Barak, 48, the mother of two was run over as she tried to cross the Shmaryahu Levin-Ussishkin intersection in Rishon Lezion.

A minibus carrying 12 people to the Israel Aircraft Industries crashed at the Ashdod bridge after the driver apparently lost control. The injured were taken to Kaplan Hospital in Rehovot and Sheba Hospital, Tel Hashomer.

In Jerusalem last night two buses collided on Derech Hebron, injuring 10 passengers. A bus leaving East Jerusalem crashed into an Egged bus no. 30 travelling to Gilo. The 10 were taken to Shaare Zedek, where their injuries were described as "light" and "medium." (Itim)

LOTTERY. – The winning numbers in yesterday's national lottery draw were 4, 8, 20, 23, 28, 30 and the additional number, 5.



Foreign Minister Shimon Peres meets in his office with Palestinian representatives from the territories. (From left) Othman Hallaq, editor of *An-Nahar;* Dr. Yassir Obeid, deputy director of the Ramallah government hospital; Edward Hamis, a member of the Jordanian Parliament from Beit Jallah; Hikmat al-Masri of Nablus, who is a deputy speaker of the Jordanian Senate; Brig. Gen Ephraim Sneh, head of the Judea and Samaria Civil Administration, and Peres.

'Ballots if no bullets in territories'

By JOEL GREENBERG and ANDY COURT

Foreign Minister Peres told a delegation of Palestinians from the West Bank and Gaza Strip yesterday that he favoured free political activity in the administered territories on condition that the residents were not intimidated by terrorists.

"You cannot have ballots and bullets," Peres was quoted as telling the 15-member group, which included people with close links to Jordan. "If they guarantee that there will not be violence in the territories, we will guarantee political organization," Peres told reporters after the meeting held at the Foreign Ministry.

"I told them point blank: 'If you have a group of persons whom you feel can represent you in meaningful negotiations with Israel, we are ready to talk.'" Peres said.

Among the delegation were appointed mayors, college heads, health officials and journalists. They urged Peres to push for an international Middle East peace conference. "We said the delegations should include the PLO or persons nominated by it, either as part of a Jordanian-Palestinian group or separately, said Dr. Yassir Obeid, deputy director of the Ramallah government hospital.

Peres said Israel could not negotiate with the organization because of its support for terrorism. He said, "The next step should be negotiations, with neither side imposing its view on the other... while supporting peace."

Peres outlined points of agreement on an international conference between Israel, Jordan and Egypt, but said there was still disagreement on participants in the conference, Palestinian representation and the duration of the parley.

Peres rejected proposals from Gaza Strip representatives that Israel agree to return the area to Egypt. He said Egypt had shown no interest in regaining the region, and had refused to extend water and oil supplies to the area.

One Palestinian urged Peres to facilitate free marketing of goods from the territories in Israel, and to set aside taxes collected from Palestinians for a special budget to be expended in the territories. Peres agreed to devote a further meeting to discussions of how to improve living conditions in the territories.

Peres met last year as prime minister with a similar group of Palestinians after his return from Morocco. His aides said yesterday more meetings would follow.

In the West Bank yesterday, nine Palestinians were placed in six months' administrative detention on suspicion of incitement and membership in hostile organizations, a military spokesman said. Over 50 Palestinians are now held in administrative detention.

No need to compete, Shamir tells Herut

By MENACHEM SHALEV
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Prime Minister Shamir said yesterday that he believed there was "no need" for Herut leaders to compete for party posts at Sunday's Herut convention. But the air of tension among members continues as potential contenders weigh whether to announce their candidacy.

Responding to pressure from his supporters, Minister-without-Portfolio Moshe Arens is reported to be thinking of opposing Deputy Prime Minister David Levy for the hitherto non-existent and largely ceremonial post of Herut deputy chairman. Levy believes the position will bestow official "No. 2" status in the party.

A supporter of Industry and Trade Minister Ariel Sharon, MK Meir Cohen Avidov, will also vie for this position.

If Arens decides not to oppose Levy, he will seek the operational and influential job of chairman of the Herut secretariat. MK Yoram Aridor, current secretariat chairman, is expected to announce his intention to seek renomination at a meeting of Likud ministers today. Although Aridor does not formally belong to any "camp," Levy supporters are thought likely to support him against arch-rival Arens.

Sharon, who wants the post of chairman of the central committee, is being opposed only by the head of the Jerusalem Herut branch, Reuven Rivlin, a Shamir supporter. Rivlin has resisted efforts by Shamir to retract his candidacy, saying he is opposed in principle to ministers occupying positions in the party apparatus.

The convention organizer, Minister Moshe Katsav, who is also under pressure from the Shamir camp to stand against Levy, yesterday extended the deadline for registration of candidates until Sunday, the day of the convention.

Shamir, at a meeting with political reporters yesterday, said that the choice of a deputy chairman at the convention would have no bearing on the eventual selection of his successor. "There are no first-grade or second-grade candidates," he said. "Everything is open on election day."

Shamir said that he might – "depending on the need" – call on the convention delegates to elect the party ministers to the positions they seek. He preferred such a solution because it would do "more than anything else" to return stability and inner peace to Herut. He hoped that an agreement on the allocation of seats would be reached before the convention began.

In a letter to the 2,000 convention delegates, Shamir has warned that "our ideological rivals are anxiously seeking a repetition" of last April's chaotic Herut convention.

A pamphlet released by Herut's Information Division last night launched a more direct attack on the "rivals" – the Labour Party and Shimon Peres. The pamphlet lashes out at Peres for his support for an international conference and quotes extensively from reported speeches by Peres against a conference.

"Peres A calls an international conference 'a programme for the subjugation of Israel.' Peres B calls anyone who opposes the conference a 'murderer of the peace.' Yes or no, Shimon Peres?"

Former Australian PM

Palestinian status quo may be preferable

By DAVID LANDAU
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

HONGKONG. – Former Australian prime minister Malcom Fraser suggested here yesterday that since a solution to the Palestinian problem would involve for Israel a sacrifice of either its democracy or its Jewishness, or its security – "it might be as well to carry on" with the present situation.

Fraser was speaking at the "Asian-Jewish Colloquium," a gathering of intellectuals and public figures which ended last night.

A liberal who was premier from 1975 to 1983, Fraser appeared to be responding obliquely to the present-day Australian leader, socialist Bob Hawke, who recently recommended negotiations between Israel and the PLO.

The Israeli-Palestinian issue was raised at the colloquium by another eminent Australian, Sir Zelman Cowen, former governor-general (1977-82). In a discussion on "national identity," Cowen observed that Israel "may be unique" in having a significant national minority in its midst "that will not fight for it."

Earlier, the lone Chinese participant at the colloquium, Prof. Sidney Shapiro, agreed to serve on the steering committee which has been formed to plan the next session, in two years' time. The Australian Jewish organizers of the parley saw this as another small but significant sign that the authorities in Peking favour an ongoing cultural dialogue with the Jewish world.

Shapiro delivered a paper recalling the research that went into his book *Jews in Old China: Studies by Chinese Scholars* (which was published in 1984 in New York). He said that after the Cultural Revolution the Peking government actively encouraged such quests for scholarly knowledge.

Beyond his prepared paper, Shapiro remained silent during the colloquium's formal proceedings, though he mingled freely with the delegates in informal, social settings.

One focus of the deliberations was a current upsurge of anti-Semitism in Japan. A book entitled *If You Understand the Jews You Can Comprehend the World* has reportedly sold close to 600,000 copies, and is one of several hate-treatises resurrecting the hoary calumnies of Jewish world-domination.

A Japanese participant at the colloquium, Prof. Akifumi Ikeda of the Tokyo Institute of Developing Economies, warned that the phenomenon was too ominous to be dismissed as mere passing fad. He urged academics in his own country and in the region to speak out firmly against this form of venal racism.

Insurance leader declares war

By PINHAS LANDAU
Post Finance Reporter

Harold Statchen, chairman of the Chamber of Israeli Insurance Agents, yesterday promised to "set the whole country on its hind legs" in opposition to the government's plans to deregulate the life insurance industry.

Statchen was speaking at the opening session of the eighth convention of Israel Insurance Agents, held at Binyenei Ha'uma yesterday afternoon. The convention will continue today and tomorrow at the Jerusalem Hilton and cover a wide range of insurance industry-related topics, including the impact of Aids on the industry.

Statchen turned the festive occasion into an arena by virtually declaring war on the Treasury, and forging an alliance with the Association of Life Insurance Companies to fight the planned reforms. Both received enthusiastic responses from 1,000 convention attendees.

The head of the association, Uzi Levy, managing director of Migdal Insurance Co., in an earlier address, also lashed out at the government plan.

The industry is alarmed at the government's plan to gradually stop the issue of special, non-negotiable, government bonds for life insurance policies.

Deputy Finance Minister Adi Amorai, the guest speaker designated to convey the government's greetings to the convention, encountered a very different audience reaction. The restless indifference that greeted his opening review of the government's economic achievements degenerated into boos and catcalls when he described the plan to open up the investment in life insurance firms within the context of the general capital market reforms.

Amorai later told *The Jerusalem Post* that the negative reaction he elicited had not surprised him. He added that the life insurance industry, like bank savings schemes and provident funds, would eventually have to accept the inevitability of competing in an environment determined by market forces.

The best-received address was that of Netanya Chief Rabbi Yisrael Meir Lau, who succeeded in injecting a note of spirituality into an otherwise businesslike event by stressing the social justice element of life insurance. He noted that the *ketuba* (marriage contract) represented a form of life insurance in use by Jews for over 3,000 years.

Bus fares up today; taxis tomorrow

By JONATHAN KARP
For The Jerusalem Post

TEL AVIV. – Public transport fares will go up by about 20 per cent today, followed tomorrow by an increase of 10 per cent in taxi charges and 20 per cent in sherut fares.

Urban bus fares will go up from NIS .50 to NIS .60, and on longer urban routes from NIS .80 to NIS 1, and from NIS 1.10 to NIS 1.30.

The price of tickets for multiple rides will also increase, but the old tickets remain valid unless additional payment – in the event of a price increase – is specified on the card.

The new fares for some inter-urban lines are: Jerusalem-Tel Aviv, NIS 4.10; round trip NIS 7.30; Jerusalem-Haifa, NIS 7.50; round trip NIS 13.50; Tel Aviv-Haifa, NIS 4.50; round trip, NIS 8; and Tel Aviv-Eilat, NIS 14.

Soldiers will now pay NIS 1.05 for inter-urban bus trips, compared with NIS .82.

Transport Minister Haim Corfu, announcing the changes at a press conference yesterday, noted that the new fares reflected the reduction of government subsidies to 36 per cent of the price of a ticket. He had favoured a higher subsidy so as to encourage the use of public transport and relieve road congestion, especially in the Tel Aviv area.

The basic charge for taxi rides is to increase to NIS 2.40 tomorrow, and the cost per kilometre will go up by 10 per cent. In Eilat, however, the starting price will be NIS 2.

An order signed by Corfu and Finance Minister Moshe Nissim calls for a 20 per cent rise in sherut (service taxi) fares: the charge between Jerusalem and Tel Aviv will be NIS 4.70 (NIS 5.80 at night).

Sharon delays cigarette price cut

TEL AVIV. – Industry and Trade Minister Ariel Sharon yesterday bowed to pleas from Dubek workers and agreed to delay implementation of a 15 per cent price cut, thus staving off a cigarette shortage that workers had threatened.

During a visit to the Dubek plant in B'nei B'rak, works committee chairman David Shasha told Sharon that a price cut would lead to interruptions in production.

Corfu outflanks Tehiya on settlement

By ASHER WALLFISH and DVORAH GETZLER

Had Alignemnt MK Shevah Weiss not felt he had an elementary obligation to support the government, he would have voted no-confidence yesterday, he told the Knesset. He said he felt as if he were at a Tehiya conference, after listening to Transport Minister Haim Corfu.

Weiss spoke on the no-confidence motion proposed by Tehiya's Yuval Ne'eman, who sought to condemn the government for what he termed its failure to abide by the coalition guidelines on settlement in Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip.

Ne'eman's speech ranged over the proposed international peace conference – "a gimmick" to accustom the Israeli public to the (Labour) idea that the administered areas would eventually have to be abandoned – to the Foreign Ministry's use of the term "the territories," and the ministry's ban on distributing copies of the PLO covenant – a move intended to refurbish the PLO's image, according to Ne'eman.

Corfu insisted that the population of the territories had in fact increased by 20,000 under the present government, to stand at 60,000. He estimated that it would be 70,000 by the year's end. The coalition guidelines on settlement had been adhered to, he said.

When the vote was taken, Alignment members shared Weiss's feeling and voted down the motion together with the Likud. Supporting Tehiya was Kach's Meir Kahane and Morasha's Avraham Verdiger. Left-wing parties abstained.

Complaints to police

Two Tehiya MKs filed a criminal complaint with the Jerusalem police yesterday against playwright Yitzhak Laor and against the Haifa Municipal Theatre in connection with their intention to stage Laor's play *Ephraim Returns to the Army*.

The two MKs, Geula Cohen and Yuval Ne'eman, based their complaint on various passages cited by the High Court in its judgement against the theatre censorship that tried in vain to ban the play. They charged that the play contained passages that were anti-Semitic and offensive to Jewish susceptibilities about the Holocaust. They also quoted the High Court's opinion that the play expressed identification with the PLO, comparing the Israeli occupation of the administered territories to the Nazi occupation of Europe in World War II.

KNESSET ROUNDUP

Fresh off the grill

Energy Minister Moshe Shahal's public relations aides picked a fishy story to draw attention to the annual review of the ministry's operations, delivered in the Knesset plenum yesterday.

Shahal has parliamentary responsibility, among others, for the Oceanographic Research Corporation, which recently developed new breeding techniques for rearing the gilthead sea bream in sea water ponds and sea cages.

This type of bream fetches a good price in Europe, and Israeli breeders sold 20 tons of it to Italian buyers during 1986. They expect to export double that quantity this year.

The corporation got money from Shahal's ministry to improve techniques of fertilization, nutrition, growth rate and disease control.

And in order to strike while the (grill) iron was hot, the ministry made sure that gilthead sea bream was on the menu in the Knesset members' dining room yesterday.

Shahal's media adviser thought it worthwhile to note, in the publicity, that all such bream are born male, but some change their sex as they grow, to enable the genus to survive.

'Eaten but not seen'

Shinui MK Mordechai Virshubski yesterday wrote to Deputy Minister Ronnie Milo, who is handling the Interior Ministry, asking him to make it clear that the law restricting leavened bread on Pessah refers neither to baking nor to selling it over the festival, but merely to displaying it.

This so-called "Matza Law" was enacted by the Knesset last year and will be tested for the first time when Pessah falls next month.

Virshubski wants Milo to put his foot down after the Knesset Interior Committee passed a resolution calling for the closure of two Arab pitta bakeries in the Jewish Quarter of Jerusalem's Old City. The same resolution also called for a ban on the sale of all kinds of bread at the Old City gates.

The man behind the Interior Committee move was Morasha's Verdiger, who said he was acting on behalf of many Jewish Quarter residents.

Virshubski noted that a bakery could be fined if it displayed pittot or bread, but not closed down, under the Matza Law.

The Likud's Dov Shilansky said that there would be riots in Jerusalem if pittot were sold on Pessah, because Jews would take it as deliberate provocation.

Toxic material accident could be disastrous

By ASHER WALLFISH
Post Knesset Correspondent

Should an industrial accident occur at any of the 15 plants in the country where highly dangerous toxic materials are stored, the threat to human life would be greatly amplified because no central body has been set up to coordinate rescue work.

An accident involving highly toxic industrial materials could take place at any time, the Knesset Interior Committee was told by the commander of Haga (Civil Defence), Tat-Aluf Aharon Vardi.

The officer's warning was more or less confirmed by the chairman of the inter-departmental committee on toxic materials, Ya'acov Hechal, who said that "dangerous products are handled loosely in practice."

Hechal said: "Nine separate government departments are involved in one way or another and there is no coordination between them."

Peres on radio for peace anniversary

Jerusalem Post Reporter

To mark the eighth anniversary of the signing of the peace treaty with Egypt, Israel Radio tomorrow features a special question-and-answer programme with Foreign Minister Peres on its Arabic station, Network Four. Peres will reply to questions put by callers from the administered territories, Egypt and Europe.

The programme will be broadcast from 5:30 to 6:30 p.m.

Ministry of Transport/Licensing Division

Extension of Validity of Vehicle and Driving Licences

Because of the need to update the fees for car licences and driving licences, which are increased from April 1, 1987, there will be a delay in sending out the renewal form for licences due for renewal between April 1 and 30, 1987.

Accordingly, pursuant to an order signed by Haim Corfu, the Minister of Transport, all such licences will be valid until APRIL 30, 1987.

Please wait until your renewal form arrives by post, and do not contact the licensing office on this subject.

NOTE: There is no connection between this extension of licence validity and compulsory vehicle insurance, which must be paid by the renewal date!!

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In deep sorrow, we announce the passing of

ABI MAROZ ז"ל

The funeral took place on Tuesday, March 24, 1987, in Hazorea.

Paula, Jonathan, Gila Maroz
Chava, Israel Neumark
Hazorea, Israel
Manfred, Charlotte Marcuse
Chicago, USA

The NFTY family in Israel sadly announces the tragic loss of

JOEL SCHAFER ז"ל

and mourns with his parents and siblings.

Rabbi Hank Skirball
Rabbi Allan Levine
Rabbi David Forman
Dov Gilon
Larry Tishkoff

With deep sorrow we mourn the passing of our dear brother and best uncle

HARRY BOHM

He bequeathed his body to science.

Sisters: Elga Cegla, Tel Aviv
Thea Kletter, Jerusalem
Niece: Ronny Oliver, Jerusalem

Our dearest

ROLF MEYERSTEIN

is no more.

He bequeathed his body to science.
Please refrain from condolence visits.

The Family

Bomb scare greets King Fahd in UK

LONDON (AFP). – A false bomb alarm yesterday forced a train carrying King Fahd of Saudi Arabia from Gatwick Airport to Victoria Station to halt for more than 20 minutes, while explosive experts checked a package concealed under a bridge along the route, a Buckingham Palace spokesman said.

Accompanying the king were the Prince and Princess of Wales, who welcomed him at the airport when he flew in for a four-day official visit.

On arrival at Victoria, King Fahd was welcomed by Queen Elizabeth. The Saudi monarch rode in a carriage to Buckingham Palace escorted by the royal cavalry for a banquet given by the Queen.

Press reports here stressed that King Fahd will attempt to reconcile Britain and Syria, whose diplomatic relations were cut off in October over Syrian involvement in international terrorism.

The reports said Syrian President Hafez Assad would step up his efforts to secure the release of three British nationals kidnapped in Beirut, including the special envoy of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Terry Waite, in exchange for renewal diplomatic ties with London.

But British officials said that relations with Syria could be resumed only when Syria had given sustained evidence that it no longer supported "state-sponsored terrorism."

Official talks are expected to include British arms exports to Saudi Arabia, in particular the sale of eight British submarines to the desert kingdom, and the possibility of increased British imports of Saudi goods.

David Horovitz adds:

While Britain remains adamant that it is not considering a resumption of diplomatic relations with Syria, several Western countries are quietly resuming high-level contacts.

Current EEC president Belgium last week sent an official to Damascus to report the EEC's position on an international press conference, while France has sent two delegates to Damascus in recent weeks. West Germany meanwhile has sent a new ambassador to Syria, and Canada has returned its envoy.

There have been rumours that Fahd may threaten to cancel his $8b. order for the supply of 72 supersonic British Tornado jets, but the Foreign Office denied that the deal was in difficulties. It admitted, however, that agreement had not yet been reached on the reinvestment in Saudi Arabia of some of the proceeds of the sale, despite almost two years of negotiations.



Queen Elizabeth II meets King Fahd of Saudi Arabia at London's Victoria Station yesterday. The king is in Britain on a four-day visit. (Reuter telephoto)

'Soviets deploying blinding laser guns'

WASHINGTON (AFP). – The Soviet Union is equipping its armed forces with laser weapons able to blind permanently, the Pentagon says in its 1987 assessment of Soviet military power.

Laser weapons which blind opposing forces temporarily have already been used in Afghanistan, according to a Defence Department official.

Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger says in the introduction to "Soviet Military Power," released yesterday, that the Kremlin is continuing to develop new strategic and theatre nuclear weapons as well as conventional forces which go well beyond its legitimate defence needs.

The Soviet Tass news agency denounced the Pentagon report as a tissue of lies designed to poison the atmosphere at the Geneva nuclear arms talks.

The Pentagon document contains many photographs previously unpublished or classified, such as those of the Sukhoi SU-27 fighter-bomber, which Nato calls the Flanker, and of the Pomornik troop-carrying hovercraft, a craft which has no equivalent in the West.

The report said the Soviet Union was about to deploy new strategic submarines known as Delta-IVs.

One Delta IV, equipped with 16 SS-N-23 intercontinental ballistic missiles carrying 10 nuclear warheads each – has begun patrols, the Pentagon source said.

The study said the Soviet Union had deployed 100 mobile single-warhead intercontinental SS-25 missiles and is building railroads for the deployment of mobile SS-X-24 ICBMs. Most of the SS-X-24s, capable of carrying 10 warheads each, would be mounted on modified trains, but others would be installed in silos.

The Soviet Union had begun tests of a version of the SS-18 ICBM which would "probably" have a greater payload capacity (at least 10 warheads) and greater accuracy than the standard SS-18, increasing its ability to strike at ICBM silos and other reinforced targets in the U.S., the report said.

The document says the Soviet Union has also begun operational deployment of "an entirely new" generation of mobile surface-to-air missile, the SA-12A Gladiator.

In Moscow yesterday, foreign ministers of the seven-nation Warsaw Pact Alliance called for an early accord on Euro-missiles between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

Teheran warns U.S. to stay out of gulf

LONDON (Reuter). – An Iranian leader yesterday warned the U.S. not to intervene in the Persian Gulf, a day after Washington said its warships are available to escort Kuwaiti tankers through the waterway.

"If U.S. intervention occurs, the entire world will become insecure for the Americans and the events of Lebanon could be repeated for Americans everywhere," said Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Iranian parliament.

He was referring to the October 1983 suicide bombings of the U.S. embassy and Marine headquarters in Beirut by pro-Iranian Shi'ites in which 241 U.S. Marines died.

Defence officials disclosed in Washington Monday that the U.S. Navy, which has about 24 warships in or near the Gulf, is prepared to escort Kuwaiti tankers, regular targets for Iranian attacks in an offshoot of its war with Iraq.

Rafsanjani, in an interview with the Iranian news agency Irna, monitored in London, also commented on earlier U.S. disclosures that Iran had erected sites for new Chinese-made silkworm anti-shipping missiles at the Strait of Hormuz, the entrance to the Gulf.

Tension in the Gulf has risen as U.S. officials expressed concern that the Iranians might use the missiles to close the strait. But Rafsanjani said Iran did not need missiles to close the strait – 38 kms. wide at its narrowest – because "we can close it with artillery only."

He added: "We have the longest coast and the highest interest here, and the small southern (Gulf) states have a lesser interest compared with us, and therefore it is natural for us to protect the security of the Strait of Hormuz more than others."

Rafsanjani said the entire Gulf is within Iranian fire range, "and this U.S. ballyhoo will not solve anything."

He said that if the U.S. was genuinely interested in safeguarding the security of the Gulf, it would stop supplying missiles to Iraq. "Then naturally there would be no need for us to take retaliatory action in the Gulf," he said.

A British naval source in the Gulf said yesterday the Iranians had test-fired a silkworm in the the strait off their navy base at Bandar Abbas, scoring a hit. The missiles have a range of 80 km.

Rasfanjani also spoke about "imperialist" reports that Teheran has allowed the Soviet Union to establish two electronic listening posts in Iran in return for 200 Scud ground-to-ground missiles.

"We confiscated the U.S. eavesdropping centres and there is no country in the world which can claim it has the smallest centre or place for (such) use," he said. "The superpowers, principally, will have no place in Iran, even in the future."

Shi'ite leader urges end to hostage-taking

BEIRUT (AP). – Lebanon's Shi'ite leader said yesterday he believes that foreign hostages will not be killed and urged Shi'ite extremists to halt their kidnapping spree.

Sheikh Mohammad Mehdi Shamsheddine, speaking to reporters after meeting the father of French hostage Jean-Louis Normandin, said that he expects "Normandin and all the other hostages will continue to be safe."

Shamsheddine appealed to the hostage-holders to "call off operations of abduction, especially the abduction of foreigners, because this hurts Moslems and the reputation of Islam."

In the U.S. a brother of another kidnap victim, Alann Steen, offered to trade places with the Beirut University professor.

Bruce Steen, 44, admitted his exchange offer is a "long shot."

"It's the only hope that I can see if Alann needs medical attention," he told the KGO Radio station in San Francisco.

Moslem kidnappers in Lebanon on Monday said Alann Steen, 37, is so ill he may die within 10 days and offered to trade him for 100 Arab prisoners held in Israel.

But Sgt. Craig Steen, another brother, told the Boston *Herald* yesterday that the claim about his brother's ill health was "a lot of bunk... They're using [it] to put pressure on Israel, but it's not going to work," he said.

U.S. officials said Washington will not seek to persuade Israel to make an exchange for Steen. In Jerusalem, Prime Minister Shamir yeterday rejected negotiations.

He declared: "It is clear that this is blackmail and we won't enter into talks with these types of organizations."

Foreign Minister Peres was less categorical in a statement to reporters. "We are not negotiating or looking for negotiations of this type," he said.

He told about 200 high school pupils later that "In general, I believe there should not be exchanges of hostages for terrorists."

But Peres added that "life is full of contradictions," and there was room to make exceptions if Israeli soldiers were involved.

FOREIGN BRIEFS

Greece seeks takeover of ex-king's land

ATHENS (Reuter). – Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou's Socialist government, already embroiled in a row over a planned takeover of church land, revealed yesterday it is considering taking over land owned by exiled ex-king Constantine.

A government spokesman told reporters the government is pursuing "a procedure of dialogue" over the transfer of the royal property to the state.

The property of ex-king Constantine, 46, who now lives in London is estimated by officials to be worth about $40 million.

Papandreou has also put a bill before parliament under which vast tracts of church land – mostly forests, meadows and farmland – would be handed over to landless peasants.

Soviet defector seeks asylum in Greece

ATHENS (AP). – A 32-year-old Soviet computer progammer has defected in Athens, police said yesterday.

A police officer at Athens airport said that Alexei Pismenyi requested political asylum in Greece late Monday after arriving on an Olympic Airways flight from Vienna.

Pismenyi told police that his wife has taught at the National Conservatory in Athens for the last four years and he wanted to join her there.

Turkish police halt march by trade union

ANKARA (Reuter). – Police yesterday set up barricades around the headquarters of the main Turkish trade union confederation, Turk-Is, to stop its leaders staging a protest march to parliament.

Turk-Is leader Sevket Yilmaz had planned to head a "walk" by several hundred union officials to deliver a letter to parliament demanding full democracy, the establishment of a welfare state, and workers' rights.

Ousted Chinese leader to reappear in public

PEKING (AFP). – Former Chinese Communist Party chief Hu Yaobang is to attend the National People's Congress (NPC) today, his first public appearance since he resigned in disgrace in January.

Hu was re-elected to the NPC presidium yesterday, NPC spokesman Zeng Tao told a press conference.

The former party secretary-general was forced to resign from the presidium in January because of his lax stand on widespread student demonstrations in December, calling for more freedom and democracy. However, he retained his seat on the Politburo.

Gandhi's Congress loses in state elections

NEW DELHI (AFP). – Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's ruling Congress Party and its allies have lost power in Southern Kerala to a communist-dominated left alliance in the elections held Sunday, the Press Trust of India reported yesterday.

For the first time since Indian independence, the Congress Party has lost to the opposition.

Out of 126 results announced, the left front had won 70, PTI said.

Wet start to India's space programme

NEW DELHI (Reuter). – India's first intercontinental-range rocket fizzled into the Bay of Bengal two minutes after being launched yesterday as Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi watched what had been expected to be an ambitious lift-off for the Indian space programme.

Indian Space Commission chairman Udipi Rao said the rocket appeared to have malfunctioned after the first stage involving motor ignition, adding: "The stage separation took place but may not [have been] at the right time."

Haig in presidential bid, admits chance is slim

NEW YORK (AP). – Alexander Haig, stressing his decades of service to other presidents, announced his bid for the Republican presidential nomination yesterday.

Haig acknowledged his candidacy for the 1988 nomination is a long shot, but said he has the ability and the desire to lead the nation into the 1990s.

"It's both momentous and frightening and a little intimidating," Haig said on NBC-TV'S *Today* programme.

Haig, at 62, has come as close to the power of the presidency as any man not elected to the White House.

He was President Reagan's first secretary of state, serving a tumultuous 18 months before resigning.

His most public moment came shortly after Reagan was felled in an assassination attempt on March 30, 1981. He appeared in the White House press room and declared: "As of now, I am in control here in the White House pending the return of the vice president."

In the final days of Richard Nixon's administration, he rose to chief of staff and helped prepare the embattled president's defence against Watergate impeachment charges.

It was Haig who recommended to President Gerald Ford that Nixon be pardoned.

When Nixon left office, Haig was named Supreme Commander of Nato, serving in that position until he left the military as a four-star general in 1979.

He considered a White House bid that year but backed away after a lengthy exploratory effort. Instead, he became president of a major defence contractor, United Technologies, until Reagan tapped him for secretary of state. Since resigning in June 1982, Haig has set up a consulting firm, lectured and written a book.

Haig, who has never held elective office, is undaunted by his minuscule standing in public opinion polls: 3 per cent in one recent survey, far behind the Republican front-runner, Vice President George Bush.

Haig becomes the second Republican to formally announce his candidacy – former Delaware Gov. Pete du Pont announced his bid in September. Also expected to join the contest are Bush, Senate Republican leader Robert Dole, TV evangelist Pat Robertson, U.S. Rep. Jack Kemp of New York and former defence secretary Donald Rumsfeld.

Willy Brandt resignation exposes divisions in party

By WLADIMIR STRUMINSKI
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

BONN. – The resignation of former chancellor Willy Brandt from the leadership of the opposition German Social Democratic Party (SPD) reflects a crisis which the party has been undergoing for years.

One may even wonder to what extent Brandt's final step – announced this week after senior colleagues criticized his nomination of a Greek non-party member as the SPD's new spokeswoman – really marked the end of the Brandt era.

After all, Brandt's first major resignation, from the post of federal chancellor, took place 13 years ago, after his personal assistant at the Chancellery turned out to be an East German agent.

Brandt reached a peak in his political career in 1972, just three years after he became chancellor. In the 1972 general elections he led his party, and the Social Democratic-Liberal coalition, to a victory on issues which made the Germans' choice internationally important.

Brandt's 'Ostpolitik" policy on Eastern Europe amounted to an official West Germany acknowledgement that it was not going to get back former territories incorporated into the Soviet Union and Poland after World War II. Without such a commitment, West Germany would not have been able to re-integrate as swiftly as it did into the international community.

If West Germany can today be a (non-permanent) member of the UN Security Council, it is largely due to Willy Brandt, his policies and the 1972 elections, which were a milestone in Europe's post-war history. For his contribution, he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

However, cracks began to emerge in his leadership, and, after a series of growing attacks against him from within the party, he resigned in 1974 following the espionage affair.

His resignation from SPD chairmanship was reminiscent of 1974. The ill-fated attempt to appoint a 30-year old Greek woman, not even a party member, proved in the eyes of many of Brandt's comrades that "the old man" had lost control over party affairs as well as his once sure sense of political reality. Under heavy barrage, Brandt stepped down, instead of handing over the party leadership in 1988.

Brandt has left his party in a messy sate. Although his hurried farewell may have halted the immediate struggle for party leadership, the even more basic fight over the party's future shape will not be quelled. Thus, the left-wing young generation's candidate for party leadership, Oskar Lafontaine, 43, who hoped to be elected Brandt's heir in 1988, will probably have to wait for a few more years. The man to succeed Brandt at the party's helm is Hans-Jochen Vogel, the SPD's Bundestag floor leader and a moderate.

Vogel, until now deputy party chairman, will not serve merely as a stop-gap, but will lead the party for some time. This was announced this week by the SPD's leading moderate, a former candidate for the chancellorship, Johannes Rau, who is also a deputy chairman.

After losing the January 1987 general elections, Rau said that he would not aim for the party's chairmanship, but some of his friends are likely to ask the 56-year old politician to reconsider his decision.

The SPD left, which is sceptical about Nato and Germany's armament policies, demands radical economic reforms and keeps flirting with the ecological-leftist Greens. The left is also unlikely to slow down its drive to turn the party along more performist lines.

An Israeli observer points out that Israel has no particular reason to be sad about Lafontaine's temporary setback. While claiming that he was friendly to Israel, Lafontaine has refused to visit this country despite feelers put out to him.

Lafontaine's setback is only relative, as he is to become a deputy chairman after Vogel formally takes over from Brandt at a special congress in June.

With the Brandt resignation, the German nation loses a leader distinguished for his active part in the fight against Nazi Gemany from his Scandinavian exile. It will be remembered, of course, that many of his fellow-countrymen in the democratic post-war West Germany never forgave this part of his career. And many nationalist- minded Germans have never forgiven him the "treason" of his Ostpolitik policy.

It may well be that Brandt's status has always been higher in the international community than among his fellow Germans. Nevertheless, one should not forget that a majority of them backed his policy of cutting Germany's politicial ambitions down to reality.

His achievement in bringing this about will outlast whatever mistakes he may have made.

Moscow raps Gaddafi

MOSCOW (Reuter). – A Soviet spokesman poured cold water yesterday on a threat Sunday by Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi to join the Warsaw Pact and install missiles along his Mediterranean coast.

"The Soviet government has not issued any proposal of this kind," Boris Pyadyshev told a news briefing. "The question belongs to the area of hypothetical questions."

COUP ATTEMPT. – Twenty-seven people, many of them junior army officers, have been arrested following a coup attempt in Sierra Leone on Monday.

BLIZZARD. – Heavy snow and rain pounded the middle U.S. yesterday after a blinding spring blizzard left 1.5 metre drifts in Kansas and stranded 500 cars.

UNITED ISRAEL APPEAL
KEREN HAYESOD
JERUSALEM

welcomes

the participants in the first
TORONTO JEWISH CONGRESS MISSION
and expresses its best wishes
for a successful and fulfilling stay

Dr. Avraham Avi-hai
World Chairman,
United Israel Appeal — Keren Hayesod

המגבית המאוחדת לישראל קרן היסוד
United Israel Appeal Keren Hayesod

Lebanese say Israel halted cargo vessel

SIDON (AFP). – An Israeli Navy patrol boat intercepted a Lebanese cargo ship yesterday inside Lebanese territorial waters, an authoritative source here said.

The cargo ship, Mondial Car, was intercepted off Sidon and escorted to Tyre, which is controlled by the Shi'ite Amal militia, the sources added.

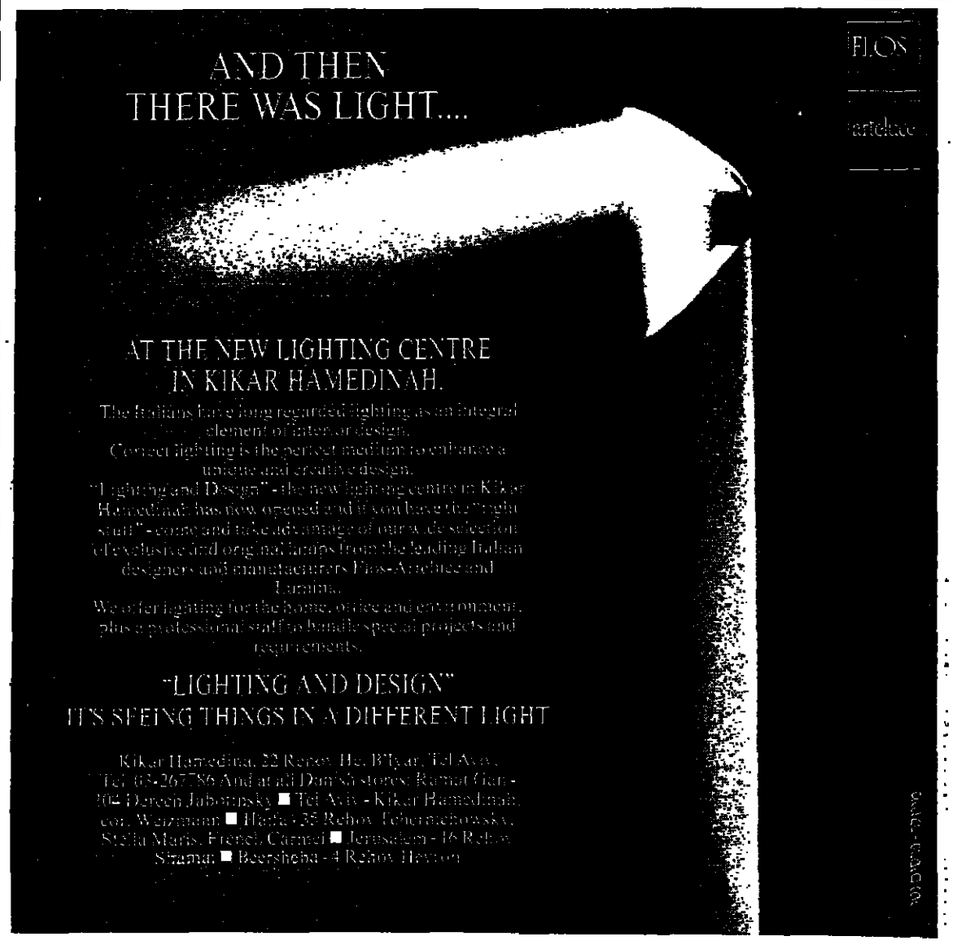
The Lebanese-registered ship, which was carrying a cargo of 218 cars, was intercepted five nautical miles from the coast, the sources said.

On Sunday, the Israeli Navy intercepted another Lebanese ship, the Aishia Express, which was also taken under escort to Tyre, the sources added.

David Rudge adds:

Gunmen attempted to storm a position held by Christian militiamen attached to the forces of South Lebanese Army commander Gen. Antoine Lahad north of the security zone in South Lebanon yesterday morning, sources in the south reported.

The attack under cover of light-arms fire and rocket-propelled grenades was repelled by the militiamen.



Israel 'should talk to everybody' in S. Africa

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICH
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Israel should establish contact with opposition political elements in South Africa, including blacks who might one day gain control in that country, Prof. Shlomo Avineri, former director-general of the Foreign Ministry, said yesterday.

"We should talk to everybody," he said at a symposium on South Africa at the Hebrew University, "including those who support the PLO," an apparent reference to the African National Congress.

He said that last week's decision by the cabinet to impose limited sanctions on Pretoria was the first time an Israeli government had taken an overall look at relations with South Africa. These relations had developed in an incremental manner over the years on the basis of private and public initiative from both countries.

The Hebrew University political scientist said that, in formulating policy towards Pretoria, Israel had no obligation regarding South African Jews other than to urge them to get out.

"South African Jews are part of the white power structure and benefit from it," he said. "Israel owes nothing to those who participate in a racist regime. Israel has to say, 'Get out. You do not belong to that conflict.' "

Avineri called for the freezing of all research exchange agreements with South Africa and all cultural exchanges except those directed at South African Jews. "No Israeli civil servant or minister should visit South Africa with the exception of those going to call on the Jews there to come on aliya," he said.

Offering wry praise for the "effectiveness" of the South African Embassy in Israel, Avineri said that no other diplomats had sponsored so many visits by journalists and other influential Israelis to their country. He suggested that these junkets have had an impact on what Israelis know or don't know about South Africa from their press. The South African disinformation programme, he said, was much more sophisticated than that of the Soviets. He also noted a "very sophisticated" approach by South Africa towards Israeli businesssmen, which succeeded in involving them in highly subsidized investments in the African "homelands" after the Israeli government had refused to become involved there.

Asserting that he was not attempting to take a moralistic high road, Avineri acknowledged that Israel had profited from its contacts with South Africa but said it was a mistake to publicize these dealings. "There are things a beleaguered country has to do but it doesn't have to brag about them," he said.

Israel had also misjudged the American aspect in pursuing its policy towards South Africa, he said. It had failed to perceive that the policy would put it on a collision course sooner or later with black electoral power in the U.S.

Israel's first ambassador to South Africa, Yitzhak Unna, said that Israel need not have moral qualms about its decision in the 1970s to supply Reshef-class missile boats and Gabriel missiles to the South African Navy. "We did it in the knowledge that these couldn't be used to quell riots in Soweto," he said. "At the same time, we were seriously concerned about freedom of the seas, when Israeli naval vessels sailed from the Mediterranean to Eilat around the whole of Africa." It was only South Africa that permitted its ports and fuelling facilities to be used by Israel.

Unna said he did not believe sanctions would do anything to improve the situation in South Africa. "It's a monumental irrelevance in the search for an equable solution in South Africa," he stated.

'Over 45,000 use drugs in Israel'

By LEA LEVAVI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. – One in every 100 Israelis uses drugs, Health Minister Shoshana Arbeli-Almoslino said here yesterday.

Opening a symposium on youth and drug abuse sponsored by the Alsam voluntary association, the minister added that there are between 15,000 and 20,000 addicts, and about 30,000 other regular drug users. In 1986, 52 people died from drug abuse; over 1,000 received first aid for poisoning caused by drugs, and thousands more needed other medical treatment, were imprisoned or received disability pensions because of drugs.

She said that until recently, school principals and the Education Ministry did not want to face the drug problem in schools. But this is changing. She advocated the establishment of a national authority on drug abuse to coordinate the work of all government ministries and other organizations involved with the problem. Alsam, which supports this solution, has expressed anger that jurisdictional squabbles between ministries have prevented the establishment of such an authority.

Dr. David Green of the Tel Aviv University School of Education presented findings from a study he conducted for Alsam on the effectiveness of anti-drug education programmes in schools. *Only 3 to 5 per* cent of high school pupils use drugs, he said, though he found up to 10 per cent in one class in a comprehensive high school. "We shouldn't let these seemingly low figures make us complacent because, on the basis of experience abroad, those numbers can increase very quickly."

Merely telling children about the dangers of drugs is not enough and can sometimes backfire. Programmes should focus on the young person and his problems and needs – not on the drugs. Better communication between parents and children, and participation of parents in the drug prevention programme, are advisable, he said, because "parents need to be taught to say 'no' to drugs."

Green said that people should not be afraid to talk to youngsters about drugs. His findings had shown that interest is not aroused by such talk. The high schoolers he studied expressed anti-drug attitudes even before the educational programme, and their opposition was reinforced, not weakened, by what they learned.

He recommended extended drug prevention programmes, explaining that one-day programmes with lectures by experts did not work.

Representatives of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and of local social welfare departments said drug use was much more widespread among youth in poor neighbourhoods, who had dropped out of school and did not hold steady jobs. A figure of 25 per cent was given for some Tel Aviv neighbourhoods, with higher figures suggested for some parts of Jerusalem.

Sports, community theatre and other activities are available to keep these youngsters away from drugs, but for these alternatives to be effective *community leaders in the neighbourhoods* must take a firm stand against drugs.

"That's difficult for them," explained Amiram Klaus of the Social Affairs Ministry, "because it could mean threats to them and their families, arson attacks on their homes and other dangers. Our job is to show them they are not alone."

Kinneret will fill; no fear of flood

By HELGA DUDMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Who knows why it happened? It cannot have been because we behaved according to halacha all winter. Was Divine Providence punishing the weather forecaster for his arrogant prediction of drought? Was it a reward for the brave decision by the Kinneret Authority to risk lowering the lake to an unprecedented level last summer? Or did a good thing happen simply because the government wasn't involved?

Whatever the reason, assuming there was one, the fact is that Lake Kinneret is beautifully full, thanks to a wet winter whose rains were as "well spaced" as they were bountiful. Around the middle of this month, the level stood at -210.18 metres, roughly two metres above the figure of -212.15 recorded in early September, which was when I last dipped into Kinneret statistics.

And what do the media do to celebrate this unparalleled, unpurchasable bounty? Just as there were cries of doom last summer predicting the end of the lake, so now we have reports of a veritable 'overflow," of a "flooding" of the banks.

I am much luckier than most citizens. I don't have to rely on media reports. I can talk to Mendel Nun, whose knowledge of all aspects of the lake has earned him the title of "Kinnerologist." Late last summer, when we talked about the media hue and cry about the receding shoreline, his comment was, "Let's stop being hysterical." Now, when I asked about the possibility of imminent flooding, his reply was, "Nonsense!" We are, after all, practically at the end of the season of heavy rains.

Future net input from melting snow and streams, and from whatever rains are yet to come, may provide an estimated rise of another 75 centimetres, which the Kinneret can easily accommodate. Moreover, as these lines are written, we are still 1.30 metres below the "legal maximum" set by the 1967 by-law which establishes the limits of control of the outflow at the Deganya dam. (The legal minimum is -212.44; last October, the level sank to slightly below that measurement.)

Many Tiberians and others living around the shore remember the floods of early 1969, when it became impossible, after heavy early rains, to control the level. The dam was opened too late: the calculated risk didn't work out. The level reached -208.30, which is to say 70 centimetres over the permitted maximum. Mendel, who lives at Kibbutz Ein Gev, photographed the waters rising practically to the door of his house. But that happened in January, and we are practically in April.

Miracle-wise, it is not too optimistic to predict that the level will yet reach something like -209.40 – which is to say, a tremendous three metres up from last summer's low, but still below the permitted legal level. (*Since we are dealing with a below-sea-level phenomenon*, the lower the figure, the higher the level).



The Jordan River, swollen by heavy rains, flows into Lake Kinneret – Israel's main source of fresh water – which is about two metres higher than it was in September. (Ippa)

On the day of my recent conversation with Mendel, the recorded rise during the preceding 24 hours had been a huge shloshing five centimetres. Some statistics behind this: the area of the lake is 170 square kilometres. This means that a layer of water one centimere deep amounts to 1.7 million cubic metres. This quantity is equal to an inflow of 20 cubic metres per second for a period of one day (20 cubic metres x 60 x 60 x 24). If on a particular day the total inflow is 130 cubic metres per second, the net addition of water would be 100 cubic metres per second and the level would rise 5 centimetres.

That was quite a hectic flurry of figures. Indeed, during our fast-paced new era, with its tensions and quantifications and related human illnesses, the poor Kinneret has also been dragged into modern times, and with turbulent results. Of course there were always storms and always gradual changes in the shoreline, but until about a thousand years ago, the annual fluctuation of the water level, between its maximum and minimum, was of the order of only about one metre.

This year the rains performed in a perfect pattern. Dumping has been going on all along, to replenish reservoirs, and the southern outflow is also controlled. The Kinneret has become very regulated: the banks are regulated; input is gross, the rise is net. It's all in the hands of management.

A curious question was raised on a recent radio science programme. The interviewer asked: Would holidaymakers at the Kinneret this Pessah find "ecological damage" as a result of all this water?

No, replied the expert, who works at the Limnology Laboratory at the northern shore not far from Capernaum. Things weren't really at all bad. What was curious, of course, was not the answer but the question. Holiday throngs are not all that much "into ecology," and their negative impact, once the flooding topic dries up, will as usual, later this year, be measured in tons.

MK levels nepotism charge at Chief Rabbi Shapiro

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Charges that Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi Avraham Shapiro was creating a "circle of relatives" around himself in the rabbinical court system were levelled yesterday by MK Dedi Zucker (Citizens Rights Movement).

In letters to Religious Affairs Minister Zevulun Hammer and the state comptroller, Zucker asked the two to investigate what he termed "irregularities" in the appointment of five members of Shapiro's family to posts in the rabbinical courts.

One of the five is Rabbi Gershon Arieli, Shapiro's brother-in-law, a *dayan* (rabbinical court judge) in Netanya, whose appointment was opposed by former attorney-general Yitzhak Zamir because of the family connection.

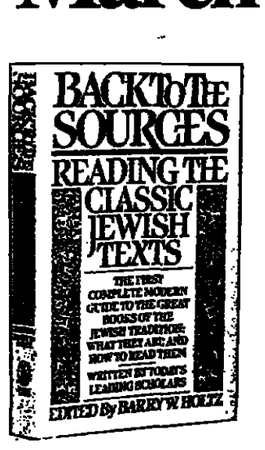
Another relative, Rabbi Yitzhak Kilav, serves in the Beersheba Rabbinical Court. He reportedly continues to live in Jerusalem, despite a rule that court members should live in the area where they serve.

There are also three nephews of the Ashkenazi chief rabbi in the Rabbinical Court system, Zucker charged.

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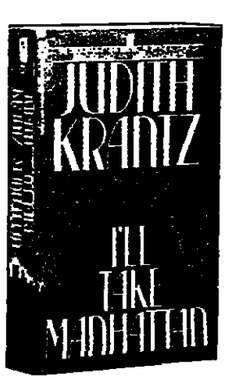
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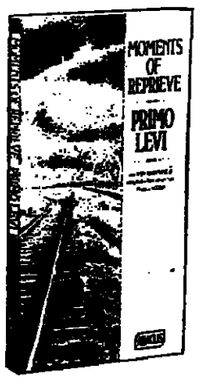
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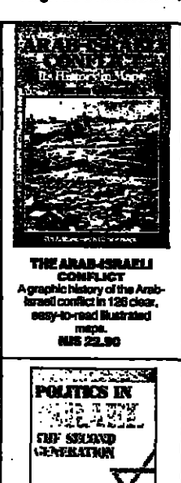
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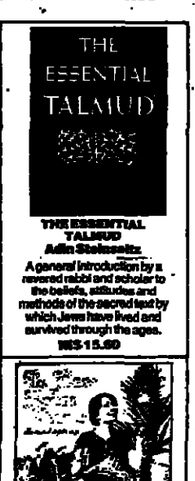
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New postal authority

Will the striped gazelle be faster?

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

With the signing into existence of the new postal authority late Monday night, the symbol of the mail services, a red gazelle, was replaced by a red-and-white-striped gazelle.

Time will tell if this will be the only change, or if improved service, higher salaries for employees, and higher postal fees will also follow.

The inauguration ceremony, held at the Jerusalem office of Communications Minister Amnon Rubinstein, had been due to take place a few weeks ago, but was postponed because of last-minute disputes over terms with the works committees.

Starting next week, the 5,000 employees of the Communications Ministry who work in the postal services unit will be transferred to the new, more independent postal authority. The ministry says it "has no plans" to set higher postal fees in the near future.

Bezek, the public telecommunications company founded three years ago, took the ministry's phone work-

רשות הדואר

ers, and the ministry has now been left with only a few hundred employees. They work in supervisory capacities, as well as in broadcasting transmitters and the Second TV Channel.

With the signing, witnessed by Finance Minister Moshe Nissim and Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael Kessar, the postal authority took possession of 600 postal branches, 500 vehicles, and millions of dollars' worth of other equipment and property.

During the first year, postal employees will not receive special wage increases, although they are no longer bound by government wage agreements. According to the ministry, the workers must first "prove themselves" by increasing efficiency and reducing the number of consumer complaints.

At the end of the year, wage negotiations will begin. The workers hope to get a 30 per cent increase – a figure to which the ministry will not commit itself.

Retired U.S. army officers here on visit

Jerusalem Post Staff

A delegation of retired high-ranking U.S. military officers arrived here yesterday for a week-long visit under the auspices of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. Among the 15 officers are Gen. Charles Gabriel, immediate past chief of staff of the U.S. Air Force, and Admiral Wesley McDonald, former commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet.

This is the fourth such military delegation to be organized by the ADL in recent years, as part of an effort to help strengthen ties and improve understanding between the U.S. and Israeli defence establishments.

Histadrut exhorts smokers to drop habit

Post Science and Health Reporter

The Histadrut has called on the public to stop smoking because of the dangers to the smoker and those nearby.

The declaration was signed yesterday – International Health Day – at Histadrut headquarters in Tel Aviv. The other signatory was the Israel Manufacturers' Association.

Ex-medic awarded handicap benefits

HAIFA (Itim). – A former IDF medic who claims that he developed high blood pressure as a result of combat trauma was yesterday granted the status of a handicapped soldier by the magistrates court here.

An IDF panel had rejected the soldier's contention that his high blood pressure was caused by a battle that took place on the second day of the Lebanon War.

Party discipline will be invoked

Full Labour support for electoral reform bill

By ANDY COURT
For The Jerusalem Post

Party discipline will be invoked to make sure that all Labour Party MKs vote for the electoral reform bill when it comes up in the Knesset, Vice Premier Peres said yesterday.

Answering questions by Jerusalem-area high school pupils at Beit Argon, Peres expressed support for a system in which a majority of the Knesset members would be chosen directly by voters in specific areas, instead of through party lists.

Asked later by a reporter if he would go so far as to require that all members of his party in the Knesset vote for the bill, Peres said, "The answer to the question is yes."

MK Eliezer Kulas (Likud), *chairman of the Knesset Law Committee* that approved the electoral reform bill last week, said it was the first time he had ever heard Peres make such a statement. But solid Labour support alone would *not be sufficient* to get the bill passed, he said.

Kulas added that he planned to bring the bill before the plenum at the beginning of the summer session.

The bill calls for 80 of the 120 Knesset members to be chosen individually in specific regions. Four representatives will be chosen from each of the 20 geographical areas delineated by a panel of Supreme Court judges. The other 40 members will be chosen through the current system of party lists.

A similar bill brought to the Knesset in July came 10 votes short of the 61 needed to pass its first reading.

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Changes in East Jerusalem papers

Palestinians press on



Joel Greenberg

AFTER MORE than a decade of publication under Israeli rule, Palestinian newspapers in East Jerusalem are entering a new phase of development.

The changes are mainly technical, in printing and distribution, and are typified by new developments in three publications: *Al-Kuds*, *Al-Fajr* and *An-Nahar*.

Al-Kuds, the oldest and most established Palestinian newspaper, has recently begun printing an international edition. The local paper, which first began publishing in the late '60s, has a press run of some 10,000 to 15,000 copies. It has gradually moved from its original pro-Jordanian editorial position to stronger support for the PLO.

The change coincided with the recent split between King Hussein and Yasser Arafat, and now puts the paper somewhere between the positions of the two sides. The paper has consistently advocated a resumption of cooperation between the two parties.

The paper's international edition is not the first time *Al-Kuds* has been sold abroad. The paper's few hundred subscribers in Europe and the U.S. have until now received weekly packages of papers from the preceding week. The international edition is distributed differently.

Some 3,000 copies are printed in the paper's press and flown daily to London, where they can be purchased the same afternoon at some 65 newsstands and stores. According to Ziad Abu Zuluf, son of *Al-Quds* owner Mahmud Abu Zuluf, between 2,500 and 2,800 copies are sold each day, making the international edition, inaugurated in February, "a success."

Abu Zuluf says buyers include Palestinians, Jordanians, Saudi Arabians, Kuwaitis, and other Arabs interested in developments in the territories. The international edition is similar in size and format to the 12-page local paper, but contains less advertisements and more extensive coverage of local developments. Abu Zuluf says he packs the paper with more local news "to give people a picture of what is really happening in the West Bank and East Jerusalem."

The paper sells at about 10 pence more than other Arab-language papers sold in London. If its circulation reaches 5,000, plans will be put in motion to print it abroad, using facsimile facilities connected by direct lines to *Al-Kuds* offices overseas.

Preparations are also underway to begin distributing the international edition in Paris and Frankfurt this summer. Distribution in the United States at the beginning of next year is also being considered, and Abu Zuluf says the paper is carrying out market research to determine potential buyers. *Al-Kuds* offices in London, Washington, Frankfurt will assist in overseas production, he says. The offices are currently used for news gathering and to manage distribution.

Aside from the international edition, *Al-Kuds* has been planning publication of a 16-page afternoon tabloid, *Al Massa* (The Evening). Abu Zuluf says the paper is intended to be lighter and less political than *Al-Kuds*, with more social news and feature articles, and heavy use of colour in print and photos.

Publication of the afternoon paper has been delayed due to a dispute with Israeli authorities over distribution in the West Bank. While a licence for publishing the paper was issued in 1983, the authorities have withheld permission to distribute it in the territories until the initial editions are circulated first in East Jerusalem.

The move is intended to check the paper's political line, but Abu Zuluf says he has refused the arrangement. "We have been publishing for years, we have an established record as a neutral paper which does not exaggerate," he says. Despite the difficulties, Abu Zuluf believes publication and distribution will begin within two months.

Meanwhile, in three weeks' time, *Al-Kuds* plans to move to new editorial and administrative offices at the Atarot industrial zone north of Jerusalem, where its press is currently located.

THE *AN-NAHAR* weekly, which first appeared a year ago, is planning to begin daily publication "very soon," according to its publisher, Othman Hallaq. Hallaq says the daily paper will be smaller than the weekly edition, comprising some eight to 12 pages, but will include more extensive coverage of both local and foreign news. Though its internal format will be changed, it will have the same type of news items, features and interviews carried by the weekly, which has a press run of some 9,000 copies. An expanded Friday edition will also be published.

The move to daily publication will be accompanied by expansions in staff and computerization of the editorial offices. The paper will be printed at a new *An-Nahar* press in Shuafat, northern Jerusalem.

Hallaq says the paper will continue following the same line, which is widely considered pro-Jordanian, but which he terms "independent Palestinian."

His move to daily publication appears designed to compete directly with the pro-PLO Palestinian press.

"We are interested in focusing on local issues, and providing a platform for opinions and grievances of people who haven't been able to get their message across, including people in the refugee camps, and labourers," he says.

Changes are also planned at the pro-PLO *Al-Fajr* newspaper, which is edited by Hanna Siniora and has been published since 1972. The paper, which has estimated distribution of 3,000 to 5,000 copies, will be printed by offset from the first of next month, and its offices are to be moved to new centralized quarters in the Atarot industrial zone. The paper's owner Paul Ajlouny, is conducting final negotiations to buy a building in the zone, which is to house the paper's editorial and administrative offices, as well as its printing press. The offices of the paper's English language edition will also be located in the building. As part of the new move, Ajlouny plans to computerize his operation, with the eventual goal of providing a computer screen for every reporter.

Kurdish revolt haunts Turkey

Kenneth Mackenzie / Ankara



Relatives mourn one of the Turkish children slaughtered in a Kurdish raid. (AFP)

IN THE past few weeks, thousands of Turkish troops, including commandos and other elite forces, have moved into the eastern provinces in a bid to put down a Kurdish rebellion. Turkish air force jets also blasted Kurdish camps and underground lairs on the Iraqi side of the frontier, inflicting heavy damage. Nevertheless, a few days after the aerial onslaught, a Kurdish terrorist gang sneaked into a Turkish village, from Syria, and massacred eight children.

Ever since the bloody uprising of 1925, successive Turkish governments have been haunted by the spectre of another Kurdish revolt. To counter the threat, Turkey has, over the years, tried the policy of "assimilation"; the Kurds, about eight million out of a total population of over 50 million, have been categorized not as a separate minority but as "Mountain Turks" who can be absorbed within the Turkish state.

Indisputably, they have been better treated in Turkey than their kinsmen have been in neighbouring countries. (Fifteen years ago, the prime minister of Turkey, Ferit Melen, was a Kurd.) But the policy of assimilation has been only partially successful.

Few Kurds get top jobs in the civil service – and even fewer get anywhere in the army. The Kurdish language is banned, and Kurdish books and newspapers are impounded. And the Kurdish provinces have been woefully neglected, economically; in many villages elementary amenities are still lacking.

To its credit, the present government of Turgut Ozal is belatedly trying to develop the eastern region. The question is whether its efforts come too late.

THOUGH most Kurds would accept the authority of the central government, the Kurdish nationalist movement, led by intellectuals, has been taken over in recent years by Marxist-Leninists, to whom the writ of the Ankara authorities is anathema.

Their openly proclaimed objective is to set up an independent, socialist republic of (Turkish) Kurdistan, with its capital in the Kurdish stronghold of Diyarbakir. It would be linked with the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact. To Western minds, the plan may seem almost preposterous, but the Turkish general staff takes it seriously.

Spearheading the Kurdish resistance is the PKK organization (Workers' Party of Kurdistan), whose terrorist cadres carried out the recent massacres. Its leader is Abdullah Ocalan – his *nom de guerre* is Apocu – whose exact whereabouts is always difficult to pinpoint. To escape arrest a few years ago, he flitted across the frontier to Iraq, but is subsequently said to have been in Syria.

The PKK guerrillas have had training in Palestinian camps in the Middle East, and appear well supplied with money and weapons – though they also live off the land. Apart from the terrorist attacks on villages, it has recently aimed at more sophisticated operations. The Turkish newspaper *Hurriyet*, which has close links with the military, recently alleged that the PKK was planning to sabotage the vital American listening post at Pirinclik (near Diyar Bakir), which monitors Soviet nuclear and military activities.

The Kurdish question has also soured Turkey's relations with Iran and Syria. The Khomeini propaganda machine has vitriolically denounced the Turkish army's offensive, because Iran sees the Iraqi-based Kurds as its allies in the Gulf war. Thus, in the diplomatic field, the Kurdish militants have the capacity to cause Turkey a lot of trouble.

Relations between Ankara and Damascus have similarly nosedived since the start of the present military campaign. With their bases in Iraq battered by the aerial bombardment, the PKK guerrillas are now operating increasingly out of Syria – with or without the knowledge of the Assad regime. Turkish officials now declare almost openly that the "root" of the Kurdish problem lies in Damascus. After the massacre of the eight children, the attackers slipped back into sanctuaries on Syrian soil. Turkish public opinion is now clamouring for military action against the Damascus regime – which could cause another conflagration in the Middle East. The Ozal government is wisely exerting restraint.

What the Kurdish insurgency will achieve in the end is hard to predict. Most experts fear that the conflict will just go on, and on, for years, with varying intensity – despite the Turks' attempt to deliver the knockout blow.

Facile comparisons are being made with Vietnam – and certainly the PKK's terrorist techniques are similar to those of the Vietcong. But there is a big difference. The Turkish army, for all its ponderousness, is in a much stronger position than the army of South Vietnam and the American forces who laboured in vain in Indo-China two decades ago. It has the support of the overwhelming majority of the Turkish nation.

The Kurdish militants' goal of an independent, Marxist republic will probably never be realized. But a lot of blood may still have to be shed before they give up their struggle.

(London Observer Service)

U.S. military coup planned for Iran

O.C. Doelling / United Nations

AS IRAN'S Imperial Armed Forces crumpled like a paper tiger eight years ago, an American four-star general was asked by Washington if he would "be willing to go back to Teheran and conduct a military takeover," a recently published book recounts.

In "Mission to Teheran," published by Harper and Row, Gen. Robert E. Huyser, now retired from the U.S. Air Force, said the question was asked by Charles Duncan, the Jimmy Carter administration's under-secretary of defence, during a telephone conversation on February 11, 1979.

Huyser, then deputy commander of the U.S. European Command, was at his headquarters in Stuttgart, West Germany, having returned from a not-so-secret mission to Iran just a week earlier.

On the day of Duncan's call, the U.S.-supported civilian government of Shahpour Bakhtiar had just fallen to the supporters of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. Top Iranian military leaders were being assassinated or arrested.

Huyser said he replied that he only would consider returning to beleaguered Teheran if he were given unlimited funds, 10 to 12 handpicked U.S. generals, 10,000 of the best American troops and "undivided national support."

Those listening at the other end of the line in Washington included Zbigniew Brzezinski, Carter's national security adviser.

"There was a rather long pause so I answered the question for them," Huyser recalls in the book. "I said I didn't think the people I was talking to were ready for that type of action, nor did I believe the American people would give their support. Therefore, the answer was obvious – it was not feasible."

Huyser, because of his past contacts with Iran's military leaders, had been sent to Teheran by Carter in early January, 1979, as the fatally ill and dispirited Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi was preparing, at U.S. urging, to leave the country to give the Bakhtiar government a chance to establish itself.

In retrospect, Huyser describes his mission as "one that started with desperation and disunity and ended in disaster." The conclusion has a familiar ring in the aftermath of other U.S. political debacles involving Iran, including last year's secret mission of Robert McFarlane, President Ronald Reagan's former national security adviser.

Once in Teheran Huyser soon found that he and U.S. ambassador William Sullivan were working at cross-purposes and that the Carter administration was vacillating in its avowed support for Bakhtiar, an old political opponent of the Shah picked by the monarch in the futile hope of appeasing Khomeini's supporters.

As Huyser understood his instructions, he was to encourage – through advice only – Iran's military chiefs to remain in Iran after the Shah's departure and give their support to the Bakhtiar government. Meanwhile, they were expected to make contingency plans for a military coup, if that became necessary to head off seizure of the government by anti-American Islamic militants.

In retrospect, Huyser writes that there was disagreement within the Carter cabinet as to what his instructions actually meant.

"Brzezinski," Huyser said, "wanted it to convey to the Iranian military a green light to stage a military coup, and considered that it did so. President Carter intended to convey such a meaning only as a last resort."

At the time of Huyser's mission, speculation was rife that a military coup was imminent. The American general's book goes a long way to explain why it never came off.

(Associated Press)

The Middle East page is edited by Yehuda Litani.

Civil war's toll

BEIRUT. – The Lebanese economy has been devastated by the civil war. The Lebanese currency is worth only a fraction of its 1984 value, the year President Amin Jemayel concluded the arms deal with the United States.

The present exchange rate for the U.S. dollar is 110 to the Lebanese pound compared to its 4.5 rate in 1984. The dollar brought 2.5 pounds before the civil war broke out in April 1973.

A week of clashes between Shi'ite Moslem and Druse militias in Beirut last February caused damage worth $200 million, which prompted five Moslem leaders to request Syria's military intervention in the capital's Moslem sector.

Syria's elite special forces have closed down all 75 militia centres in West Beirut, killed 38 defiant gunmen and confiscated more than 60 arms caches.

Syria, the main power broker in Lebanon, also maintains 25,000 troops in eastern and northern provinces under a 1976 peacekeeping mandate from the 21-nation Arab League. (Reuter)

A warning for Teheran

THE U.S. government has told Teheran it is seriously concerned over Iranian anti-ship missiles that pose a threat to the free flow of oil from the Gulf, the State Department said this week.

U.S. officials have said Teheran recently acquired powerful Chinese-made anti-ship missiles, known as Silkworms, posing a greater threat than missiles previously used against shipping.

"These missiles raise the level of danger and risk to non-belligerents in the (Iran-Iraq) war as they are a potential threat to international shipping," a State Department spokesman said.

"The Iranians have been informed of our serious concerns over this new threat posed to the free flow of oil and freedom of navigation," he added.

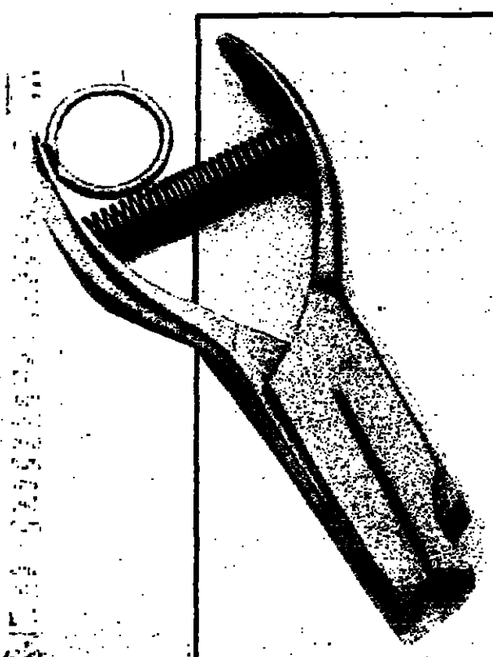
The new warning came as President Reagan struggled to rebound from the greatest crisis of his administration, a scandal over the sale of U.S. arms to Iran and the diversion of profits to Nicaraguan rebels.

It has badly damaged U.S. credibility in the Middle East and Reagan's pledge to remain neutral in the Iran-Iraq war.

Iran has conducted repeated attacks on shipping in the Gulf, particularly since last summer.

The spokesman's comments came as the U.S. maintained a navy battle group led by the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk in the northern Arabian Sea where they are said to be within striking distance of newly emplaced Iranian missiles.

(Reuter)



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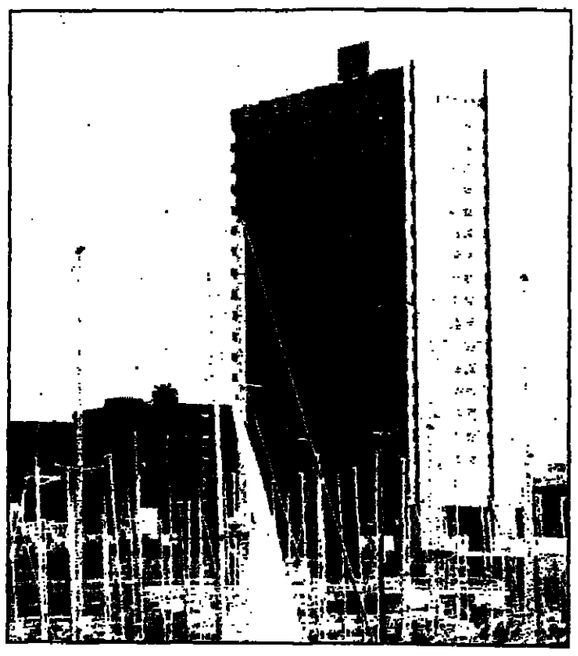
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Spas and spires

Together, Germany's cities and Bavaria's resorts offer nearly everything a tourist could want. The Post's Aaron Leibel went spa-hopping, while David Rudge discovered Bremen and 'the green city' of Hamburg.

IT ALL began when Henry the Lion granted the Benedictine monks the right to set up a market.

Munich, "the town of the monks" which grew from that market, has come a long way since its rather humble beginning 830 years ago. It was a bustling, prosperous Munich that a delegation of Israeli journalists visited last week, as guests of Lufthansa German Airlines and the Bavarian Tourism Authority.

Munich is one 20th-century European city that has somehow managed to withstand the ravages of modernity. The glass-and-steel monstrosities that stain most European and American city landscapes are rarities in the Bavarian capital. Rather, the city's streets and boulevards are graced by low rises, built in the last century and before, or buildings rebuilt in the styles of those earlier, more graceful eras.

Our guide, Dr. Verena Schafer from the city's tourism office, almost bubbled over with civic pride – bordering at times on the boosterism of American cities' Chambers of Commerce of a bygone age.

Her pride is not unfounded. Munich's 1.3 million residents, its 2.7 million overnight guests who visit the city each year, and its 90,000 university students live in a cultural paradise. They can choose from 49 museums, 161 art galleries, 48 theatres and the Bavarian State Opera House.

The city is honeycombed with parks which our hostess insisted were covered with flowers in spring and summer. We had to take her word for it as Munich, and the rest of Bavaria that we saw earlier this month was blanketed with a heavy layer of snow.

However, we can personally attest to the city's marvellous shopping facilities, fine food and tasty beer – produced at six local breweries. Beer is somehow synonymous with Munich, bringing to mind the mass draining of tankards during the annual October festival.

But to Jews and Israelis, the city has other, more sinister connotations as well. It was the place where Adolf Hitler's "beer hall Putsch," his first bid for power, failed. (Hitler's contribution to the city's progress were mentioned rather matter-of-factly by our young guide, as, for example, when she told us how he had paved over one of Munich's squares so that his troops could parade. However, she quickly added, Munich is planning to rip up the pavement and return the area to its earlier, more pristine grassy state.)

And, of course, the city was the scene of the 1972 Olympics at which 11 Israeli athletes were murdered by Palestinian terrorists. (Our guide astounded us by saying: "You know, we had the Olympic Games here in 1972." We knew.)

SPAS are very important sources of income and employment in Germany and especially in Bavaria, as we were to learn during the remainder of our stay at two such Bavarian resorts – Bad Kissingen and Bad Wörishofen. Lothar Burghardt, head of the latter facility, said that tourism at the country's 260 spas is a $5 billion a year industry in Germany, accounting for 40 per cent of all tourism in that country. (Those figures inspired one wag in our group to quip that "there is no business like spa business.")

Located about an hour's drive from Frankfurt, Bad Kissingen is an old spa (established in 1520) offering "the cure" to 64,000 guests annually who stay a whopping 1,500,000 bednights in the town's 9,000 hotel rooms.

While the overwhelming majority of the guests come from Germany, Israelis comprise the second largest foreign contingent with five per cent of the total number of visitors. Most of the town's 23,000 inhabitants make their livings directly or indirectly from the spa.

During its long history, many notables, including Czar Alexander II of Russia, Empress Elizabeth of Austria and Germany's own Otto von Bismarck took the cure at the mineral waters from the towns six wells.

In addition to serving as a mineral water "fat farm," the spa treats people for various ailments, including diabetes, liver and stomach problems, rheumatism and gall bladder disorders.

Guests coming for the cure first must consult a doctor who will prescribe a treatment. Then the visitor goes to one of the computer terminals at the town's guest centre where a programmer will help him come up with the whens and wheres of a detailed treatment plan.

The price of the whole package varies according to the type of accommodation. But one typical plan, including full board at a standard hotel and treatment, costs about $1,500 for a three-week stay.

The price is most reasonable and the treatment, at least the one I had, a hot mineral bath, was pleasant. Any miraculous cure was not noticeable, but, as the spa's director, Walter Rundler pointed out, it must be administered over a long period before any cure can be expected.

But man does not live by mineral water alone. At Bad Kissingen "Great Hall," there are three concerts a day in one of the impressive auditoriums and facilities for lectures and plays. The spa boasts fishing, swimming, and golf among its recreational activities.

And in the evening, there is the casino, with four roulette wheels, blackjack and slot machines. After getting a short course on the vagaries of the roulette wheel from the casino director, I courageously bought two jettons for 10 marks which I promptly lost.

Bad Kissingen's most recent claim to fame, however, is not its casino or that "Otto von Bismarck slept here." Rather, it is former American secretary of state Henry Kissinger, whose grandfather lived in the town. "Kissingen" became "Kissinger" when Grandfather Kissinger, along with his fellow Jews, was forced to take a last name, we were told during a meeting with the town's lord mayor and deputy mayor at city hall.

But it is a Tel Aviv tailor, Ernest Kissinger, whom the town fathers have invited to return "home" for a visit later this year. ("We would love to have Henry Kissinger come but would not want to exploit his visit for publicity purposes," the lord mayor explained.)

The tailor is one of the remnants of Bad Kissingen's relatively large Jewish community. Rundler took us to the site of the town's former great synagogue, marked by a plaque on the wall of a building presently housing the labour exchange. The synagogue was destroyed during the 1930s.

"I am going to tell you something perhaps not diplomatic," Rundler told us quietly. "I remember the *Kristallnacht* in 1938. I was a boy of 10 and seeing all the glass on the sidewalks, I asked my father what had happened. 'They (the Nazis) are crazy,' he replied."

THE FINAL stop on our tour, Bad Wörishofen, may have been the most interesting. It is a relatively young spa, founded only 50 years ago. It is located in the lush farming country of southern Bavaria, an hour's drive from Munich.

Here there seems to be less emphasis on tourist amenities (the meals we had were much less elaborate and more health oriented than in Bad Kissingen and shopping facilities less developed) and more on physical exercise, as embodied in the 160 kilometres of marked paths for walking and jogging, many tennis courts, a golf course and a huge outdoor swimming pool that can accommodate 6,000 people – standing up.

This difference in emphasis stems from the resort's unique origins. For unlike Bad Kissingen, and most other spas, Bad Wörishofen is not built on the site of mineral waters. Rather this town of 13,000 people, providing "the cure" to 50,000 visitors annually, is the realization of a 19th-century German Catholic priest's theories of how to live a healthy life.

At the age of 28, Sebastian Kneipp was dying of tuberculosis. Having given up hope, he ran across a book by an obscure Czech doctor entitled *Lessons of the Wonderful Curing Powers of Waters* and began to give himself water treatments based on the book. He cured himself.

Later, as a priest in the small village that was to become Bad Wörishofen, Kneipp began to develop a theory for better health including hydrotherapy, exercise, natural foods, natural medicines and living at peace and harmony with nature. He began to lecture to his parishioners and to give them advice on how to lead healthier lives.

Today, in addition to Bad Wörishofen, there are 600 Kneipp clubs with 150,000 members all over Central Europe spreading the gospel of his special treatment.

There is a Kneipp museum chronicling his life and deeds, and a Kneipp factory in one of the nearby towns producing Kneipp bath salts, salves, ointment and pills. And Bad Wörishofen is home of the Kneipp Tea Factory.

Dr. Manfred Fisher, a trained pharmacist and head of the tea factory, said that his plant produces 50 different teas for use in Germany and for export to 12 different countries. The plant has the capacity to make 400,000 tea bags a day.

Among the therapeutic teas produced are those for curing kidney disease, anti-rheumatic tea, laxative tea and even a tea designed to help you lose weight. While we were on tour, the ultra-modern machines were filling bags with dry stinging nettle tea, supposedly effective in "purifying the blood."

Again, we "took the cure." Some members of our group got the "stream treatment," consisting of being *shpritzed* with alternative streams of cold and hot waters.

I gambled on a heated flower treatment. Heated "hay flowers" were wrapped in a pillowcase which, together with several blankets, was wrapped around me in my room at 5:30 a.m. by a very attractive masseuse.

Very interesting, but again, no one in our group reported any therapeutic miracles. Maybe we were too healthy – or too sceptical. But then, no one would build a town of 13,000 people solely on the ideas of sceptical journalists. *A.L.*

★ ★ ★

THE PALE sun cast an iridescent glow on the choppy waters of the Alster lake.

A solitary sailing boat scudded across the surface, revelling in the stiff breeze and the rare opportunity of having the vast expanse of water to itself.

Trees denuded of their foliage lined the shoreline, their stiff, bare branches creaking and rattling in the wind.

It was wintertime in the West German port city of Hamburg. A few people, muffled up and heads bowed, hurried across the bridge where our small group of visiting Israeli journalists stood admiring the watery scene, stoically oblivious to the cold.

"When we have a really bad winter, the lake freezes over completely and becomes a giant skating rink," explained our guide, Barbara, from the Hamburg tourist information office.

"Thousands of people congregate on the lake and it becomes a focal point for meetings. They also have parties and there is singing and dancing and, of course, lots of drinking," she said.

Her words had a prophetic ring. The arctic conditions that clutched most of Europe in an icy grip earlier this year not only froze the lake but also the main waterway leading from the open sea to the port itself.

"In the spring and summer," the guide continued, "the lake is jammed with pleasure boats, except for private motor vessels which are banned because of pollution laws."

The trees, bushes and lush grass provided a backdrop of green for a floricultural kaleidoscope of colour in which the city was swathed during the summer, said Barbara. Hamburg, she added proudly, has more trees than people and is known as "the green city."

"We have many nice days in the summer and then the shores of the lake are packed with people. Many of the young girls sunbathe topless. They are very uninhibited these days – not like in the past!"

THE PICTURE she painted of the city and its residents dressed, or undressed as the case may be, in summer finery, seemed a far cry from the scene that confromed us.

Nevertheless, wintertime in the independent Hanseatic city of Hamburg does have its compensations, quite apart from the opportunity of ice-skating on the frozen waters of the Alster lake, and the chance to warm up the innards with toddies of hot wine purchased from street vendors.

The city boasts a huge, ultra-modern concrete-and-glass shopping complex; arcades (centrally heated or air-conditioned depending on the season) where tropical and indigenous plants, including the ever-present trees, flourish all year round.

Shops and department stores are crammed with the latest in fashions, electronics, sports equipment, books, antiques, jewelry, handicrafts and just about everything else, at prices that match the variety – from astronomically expensive to cheap.

Bistros, bars, restaurants, cafes and wine lodges abound, offering mouth-watering gastronomic delights, running the gamut from *haute cuisine* to tasty snacks; from the exotic to traditional German fare; from a glass of Chablis to a tankard of Beck's best beer.

Hamburg has only a small Jewish population, so finding a kosher eating place is something of a problem. Nevertheless, most restaurants offer a wide range of tasty salads, fish meals and vegetarian dishes, in addition to many kinds of dairy products, if you don't mind eating in a non-kosher establishment.

THE HEART of all the arcades is the "Hanse-Viertel," reportedly Europe's longest glass-covered passage, where shopping and eating out have become a favourite pastime for Hamburg's elite. In the Hanse-Viertel, seeing and being seen is considered something of a "ceremony" at which everybody gets his or her money's worth.

The city still boasts historic structures that survived the devastation of World War II or have since been restored, which rate a visit, whatever the season.

Among these are city hall, close to the Ratsweinkeller restaurant, the nearby stock exchange and Chamber of Commerce, the various old merchants' homes and warehouses in Deichstrasse and Cremon, not to mention the proliferation of churches whose spires and steeples continue to dominate the city skyline.

Nearby is the small but picturesque Krameramtswohnungen, a group of buildings in the form of a courtyard, erected in the 17th century for widows of members of the city's mercers' guild.

Sightseeing, shopping and eating, however, form only part of Hamburg's attractions. The city also has a surfeit of museums and other cultural centres. These include no less than 40 theatres – from the Piccolo theatre, which is listed in the *Guinness Book of Records* as the smallest theatre in the world, to the Deutsches Schauspielhaus, reputedly the largest drama theatre in Germany – and the famous Hamburg Opera House, founded in 1678.

CONTRASTING sharply with Hamburg's image as a commercial city and cultural metropolis is the infamous St. Pauli (red light) district where the finer points of life take a back seat to baser instincts in their gaudiest and most perverse forms.

Here are live sex shows, strip-joints, sex shops, clubs and cinemas, and the shortest street (barred to women) where scantily-clad prostitutes sit in "display" windows waiting for clients.

At least Hamburg can claim to cater for just about every taste with a whole range of tourist attractions ranging from boat trips and sightseeing tours to cultural entertainment and peep-shows.

The city is also well-endowed with hotels and guest houses at prices to suit pretty well every pocket. The Hotel Reichshof, a luxuriously-appointed building with an Old World atmosphere where our party stayed for two nights, is a good example of the kind of accommodation on offer, provided you can afford the fairly high tariff.

Our next and last port of call was the city of Bremen, 100 kms. away, a journey which took less than an hour by train.

BREMEN, like Hamburg, is a city-state with its own democratic parliamentary republic. It, too, was a member of the former Hanseatic League which was founded around the end of the 13th century by a group of cities interested in promoting safe trade.

Bremen has two ports, its own and that of its sister city, Bremerhaven. Although smaller than Hamburg in terms of population and size, Bremen also has a modern shopping centre alongside historical buildings and other places of interest.

Perhaps the most famous tourist attraction is the market place with its Roland statue, symbolizing freedom and justice, and the Gothic town hall, originally constructed between 1405 and 1410 and later rebuilt in stone in 1608. The front of the building is considered to be one of the most beautiful Renaissance facades in Europe.

Deep under the town hall and the cobbled streets around it is the "Ratskeller" restaurant where good food – and plenty of it – is guaranteed.

The "Ratskeller" is more than 550 years old and houses centuries-old rare wines. Beer is not served here, only wine which, by tradition, has to be German. But with some 600 varieties of German wines on offer, there is no shortage of choices.

APART FROM the historic buildings surrounding the market square and the 1,200-year-old Cathedral of St. Peter's with its magnificent interior, one of the most interesting quarters of Bremen is the Schnoor district and Bottcherstrasse.

The Schnoor quarter is the oldest part of Bremen and consists of tiny buildings all completely restored to their original state, turned over into artists studios, restaurants, bistros, wine lodges and antique shops.

Bremen, like Hamburg, has plenty to offer in the way of entertainment, cultural and otherwise, and there is no shortage of accommodation.

Despite all the trappings of prosperity, both cities are not immune to the insidious spread of unemployment caused by modernization of the ports, the general recession in the shipping industry and other factors.

They are, therefore, anxious to boost all-year-round tourism – hence our visit.

THROUGHOUT our brief stay, we were treated with the utmost respect and politeness, almost to the point of embarrassment. Was this a normal attitude towards visitors, or was it due to the fact that we were Israelis?

There was neither time nor opportunity to pursue this point, although brief conversations with residents of both cities proved revealing.

The older people were reluctant to talk about the horrors of the Holocaust, referring to that era as "the war."

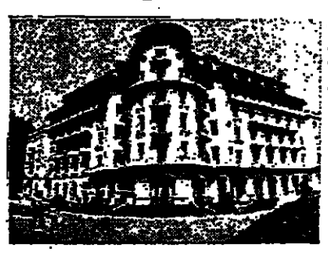
The younger ones, who have learned about their country's Nazi past in schools, were less inhibited. They spoke of their incredulity, revulsion and shock when first hearing of the dreadful deeds committed during that blackest of hours in Germany's history.

Certainly times and attitudes appear to have changed, but there are always painful reminders of the past – too painful for some Israelis who survived the horrors.

For others, like myself, born after the war, Germany and its people will probably always be an enigma. Perhaps that's why I found the visit so interesting.

The homeward journey, courtesy of the national German airline Lufthansa, which provided excellent service in both directions, was a time for reflection and introspection, before the welcoming Israeli landscape came into view once more. *D.R.*

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On the other side of the turnoff, as you make your way towards the Mahane Yehuda shuk, along Agrippas St., you'll find the Ima Restaurant.
Why Ima (Mama)? Simple – Mama does the cooking here (hard to believe but you can see it with your own eyes).
The restaurant is made up of three simply designed rooms, its oriental spaciousness accoutred with arches, with one room maintaining its several hundred year old, stone walled character.
This is really a restaurant for all hours, where you can come for a meal with your cronies, with the entire family, or just stop by for a pita and meat sandwich. Or to pick up a few courses for the family and then continue on your way. The kitchen serves Kurdish and Iraqi dishes, with the accent on the stuffed varieties and on very special kubeh, kubeh soup, kubeh with grits and fried kubeh (nabulsiye).
The grilled meats are done on a stone grill, and come with two side dishes for every course.
Prices are really very reasonable. First courses — humus, tehina, vegetable salad, NIS 2. Soups — lentils, vegetables, beans, NIS 2.50. Grilled meats — steak, chicken liver, hearts, shishlik, mixed grill, NIS 10. Stuffed vine leaves, "cigars", eggplant kubeh, NIS 4. The spicy bits, pickled cucumber and other pickled bits are all home made and free of charge. Don't miss their kubeh soup. The soup's real rich, thick and piping hot. Floating in the platter are four kubeh balls of wondrous taste. The same goes for the squash, potato and onion soups. The soup's not overly spicy and the kubeh just melts in your mouth.
The place is open throughout the week continuously from 12 noon till 11 p.m. They accept take home orders, while service on the premises is fast and the place itself is clean.
Yes, the Ima Restaurant, with its reasonable prices and very interesting cuisine, suits families interested in eating well and, at the same time, leaving the restaurant with a full wallet. **189 Agrippas St., opposite the Foreign Ministry compound, Tel. 02-246860, Jerusalem.**

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Offbeat Isle oddities

Paul Majendre/Dublin

LET LITERARY ghosts pursue you round Ireland from author James Joyce in Dublin's shabby streets to poet W.B. Yeats amid the splendour of Sligo's flat-topped mountains.

Try beef braised with Guinness and a glass of Irish whiskey quaffed with traditional toast, "may you be in heaven for half an hour before the devil knows you're dead."

But watch out in Cork if you drive into a game of road bowls – the players can be lethal as they send the cannonballs hurling down the country lanes trying to win the long distance game with the fewest possible throws.

These are just some of the offbeat oddities of "the Emerald Isle" highlighted in an unusual new guide to this island partitioned by Britain in 1921 and steeped in often violent history.

For north and south have united to produce a comprehensive guide to the 26 counties of the Irish Republic and the six counties of British-ruled Northern Ireland – torn by almost two decades of sectarian strife between Catholics and Protestants.

Backed by the Dublin and Belfast Tourist Board and culling its maps from ordinance survey offices on both sides of the troubled border, the Automobile Association has plotted the best path for the tourist to tread round this rugged, windswept island.

In the glossy colour spread on Belfast, the *Leisure GuideIreland* describes the city's St. Paul's cathedral with perhaps a hint of nostalgia for richer, more peaceful times. "Its opulence and self-confidence reflect the peak of Belfast's prosperity when textile mills, engineering and shipbuilding brought full employment to the city," it notes.

DUBLIN, once a gracious city of Georgian elegance, now has many run-down areas amid a patchwork quilt of modern office developments, promoting outgoing prime minister Garret Fitzgerald to recently call it "a cheap and tatty city"

But the guide prefers to wax lyrical about the literary associations of a city that boasts three Nobel prize winners – Yeats, George Bernard Shaw, and Samuel Beckett – while also pointing out with some pride that "a healthy proportion of the several hundred pubs (bars) still have fine Victorian interiors."

Tourism is certainly of vital importance to the Irish Republic's economy with its revenues accounting for about six percent of GNP. The industry provides about 90,000 jobs in a country where one in five people are unemployed.

Last year about 1.8 million people visited Ireland, which itself has a population of only 3.5 million.

That overall figure has remained steady but there was a drop of about 20 percent in the number of American visitors. Tourist officials blamed a weak dollar, fall-out fears after the Chernobyl nuclear accident and reprisal concerns after the U.S. raid on Libya.

THE GUIDE certainly recognizes the many ties between Ireland and the 43 million Irish Americans whose forefathers fled the potato famine and grinding poverty of the 19th century to make their fortune across the Atlantic.

A bevy of presidents from Andrew Jackson to Ronald Reagan trace their roots back to Ireland while motor magnate Henry Ford and actress Grace Kelly (the late Princess Grace of Monaco) are among a host of others with family trees that originated here.

"The ancestors of Neil Armstrong, first man on the moon, came from county Fermanagh" it notes in its American heritage section which points visitors to the Ulster American Folk Park in County Tyrone, Northern Ireland.

A section on the joys of Irish whiskey shows that the borders have no meaning when it comes to distilling an international success story from northern Bushmills, founded in 1608, to the southern Jamesons, set up in 1780 in Middleton.

"Ireland is united in spirit at least, for old Bushmills and Middleton distilleries are under the Aegis of the Irish distillers group," the guide notes.

The Gaelic name for whiskey is "Uisce Beatha" (water of life). The nearest English troops in the 13th century could get to pronouncing the Gaelic was "whiskey" proof enough for the Irish that the drink originated on this island.

In its encapsulated history of Ireland, the guide makes no mention of Northern Ireland's sectarian strife that has hit headlines around the world for 18 years.

But it does conclude: "To the Irish, history is not just an account of past events and people who lived long ago, but a reality, related to their everyday experiences."

(Reuter)



Antrim White Park Bay. (N. Ireland Tourist Board)

Diamonds and dry-cleaning

Gloria Deutsch

IN THE UNLIKELY event that you've travelled from Israel with your fur coat and London is suddenly hit by a heat wave, you can store your mink at Harrods for as long as you like. It costs two per cent of the replacement value of the garment for one year. Furs are cared for in a specially-constructed vault which is kept at 45°C. You can leave valuables in a Harrods safe-deposit box. There are five different sizes; the smallest one costs £33.50, the largest £87.40.

It's unlikely that the visitor would need it but Harrods also has kennels in the basement. You never know. If you do leave your dog there, for a few hours, or weeks, it's reassuring to know that as one employee says, "our experienced staff make sure your dog is well looked after, holding a conversation with it if necessary."

After-sales care is legendary at Harrods – whether it's luggage, jewelry, watches and clocks, or hats. In fact, hats can be re-blocked if they've lost their shape or trimmed with pieces of fabric to match an outfit.

There's a stationery department for custom-made invitations and letter-headings; a picture-framing service with small, hand-made frames starting at £75. Harrod's boasts beauty salons for women and men, while little ones can have a trim at the children's salon where certificates are given in honour of the first hair cut.

And for the final touch, there's a shoeshine service where payment is left to the customer's discretion. Harrods, we are told, is one of the last places on earth to maintain this tradition.

EVERYBODY has heard of Harrods, probably the most famous store in the world, where the boast is that you can buy anything from an elephant to a diamond.

Less well-known is the fact that the London store isn't just a place to shop and sightsee. It also offers a whole range of services of which most people aren't aware.

For instance, did you know they have a valuation department offering a "while-you-wait" service for jewelry and furs? If you want an estimate on family heirlooms, a painting or an antique, you simply have to make an appointment in the fifth floor office.

Did you know about their dry-cleaning facilities? These include a two-hour service for most items, which is handy for tourists. Or the optical department where you can have your eyes tested?

You may have heard about the booking office for theatre tickets on the fourth floor, but did you know that the store also offers luxury tours of the city in an air-conditioned coach, complete with livery and upholstery, reclining seats, and headphone commentary in eight languages? You receive a complimentary cup of tea (or coffee if you absolutely *must*) and the trip lasts two hours.

There are also all-day tours, including lunch, to Stratford on Avon and Blenheim Palace, Windsor and Hampton court, Bath and Stonehenge, and Leeds Castle.

Wales' rails

Bob Barton/Cardiff

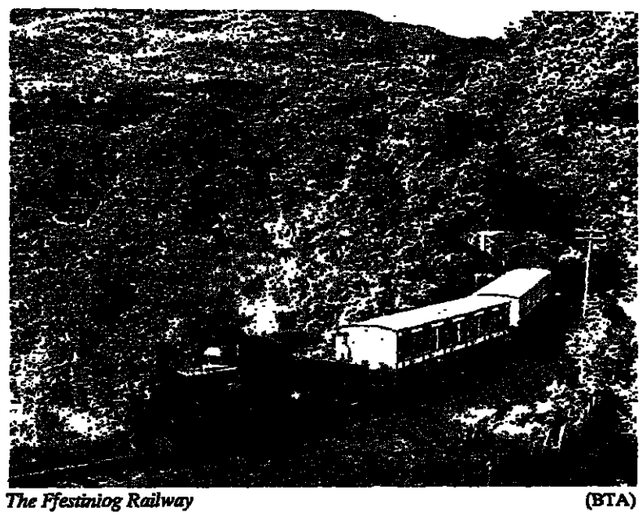
NOWHERE ELSE in the world but Wales will you find such a lovingly-preserved collection of scenic steam railways. There are ten of these narrow-gauge lines, known affectionately as "Great Little Trains of Wales." Five of them are linked by a full-size British Rail line – the Cambrian Coast Railway – which follows one of the most beautiful routes in Britain.

One of the Great Little Trains – the Ffestiniog Railway-recently celebrated its 150th anniversary. Like several of the others, it was built for the unglamorous task of hauling slate from mountain quarries down to the coast. It opened in 1836, when horses were used to pull the trains (steam engines were not introduced until 1863). The route was cleverly engineered so most of the 13 miles to the coast are downhill. Fully-loaded trains were able to run down to Porthmadog by gravity; horses only had to haul the "empties" back up.

Slate traffic ceased in 1946 and, since the mid-1950s, the Ffestiniog has been run by dedicated enthusiasts. As with the other Little Trains, a loyal band of volunteers today keeps the steam engines' brass fittings and lamps perfectly polished, the piston-rods oiled, the pretty stations spotlessly cleaned and even serve the wine, beer and snacks in the travelling buffet-cars.

A journey on the line is an exhilarating experience, as the little engine – which is about 100 years old – huffs and puffs away from the harbour station and begins its climb through tree-lined cuttings. En route to Blaenau Ffestiniog, there are ever-changing vistas of mountains, rivers, lakes and forests, as the train snorts its way through the alpine landscapes of Snowdonia.

The Ffestiniog is met at both ends of its route by full-size British Rail trains which enable the visitor to travel a complete circuit of Mid and North Wales by rail. One of these BR lines is an attraction in itself, owing to the scenery through which it passes: the Cambrian Coast Railway, running for over 60 miles along the little-known coast of Cardigan Bay, between the tongue-twisting towns of Aberystwyth, Machynlleth and Pwllheli.



The Ffestiniog Railway (BTA)

FOR YEARS, rattling old trains have meandered between the 28 peaceful stations and quiet, rural halts, providing little more than a link line for the scattered communities along Cardigan Bay. Now the potential of the Cambrian Coast Railway has been realized, and £4.7 million is being spent on upgrading it and its feeder route from the English border town of Shrewsbury, which crosses the Cambrian Mountains through Mid Wales.

The old trains were replaced last May 1986 by British Rail's newest diesels – quiet, modern and with smooth acceleration – appropriately dubbed "Sprinter."

Radio-controlled signalling is also being introduced. And this Cinderella of railway lines is now marketed under the title: "The Great Railway Journeys of Wales," to emphasize the splendour of its route.

You won't find a steam train on it, however, though the scenic delights make up for that. But the new Sprinters pass within easy walking distance of five of the steam-hauled Little Trains.

We've mentioned the Ffestiniog Railway, but you can also alight at Aberystwyth for the Vale of Rheidol – BR's sole surviving all-steam railway – offering superb views as it clings to hills and mountain sides on the way to Devil's Bridge, where there are deep gorges and waterfalls.

The Sprinters also take you to Tywyn for the Talyllyn Railway, a seven-and-a-quarter-mile route plied by the most delightful of steam engines; and to Fairbourne for the Fairbourne Railway. The latter traverses golden sand dunes, linking with a ferry to the Victorian coastal resort of Barmouth.

AS ITS name implies, the Cambrian Coast Railway hugs the seashore for most of its route. The trains bowl along beaches, through windswept duneland and, on one breathtaking stretch, perched 100-feet above the sea on rocky cliffs.

Wales is renowned for its magnificent 13th-century castles, and the railway passes two of them: Criccieth and Harlech, which has had a stormy history. It was captured by the Welsh prince Owain Glyndwr in 1404, and fought over again in 1468 during the Wars of the Roses.

You also get wonderful estuary and mountain views from the train; a panorama of Snowdonia (highest mountain range in Wales) on the approach to Porthmadog; a glimpse of the pastel-coloured "fantasy village" of Portmeirion nestling at the water's edge; the calm, shallow waters of the Dyfi estuary, alive with sandpipers, oystercatchers and graceful heron. But the high-spot of the journey is undoubtedly the crossing of the Mawddach estuary.

The Mawddach is often described as the most beautiful estuary in Wales. Tree and heather-carpeted mountains roll down to meet turquoise waters, twisting and swirling towards the sea. The train crosses the mouth of the estuary at Barmouth, on a timber bridge of 113 spans, half-a-mile long and traversed at a cautious pace by the trains.

Caution is appropriate: the timbers of the bridge were attacked by marine worms of the type that once scuppered old sailing ships. Over £1.3m. has been spent reinforcing dozens of timbers and ridding the bridge of this pest.

As well as delightful views such as these, travelling by train gives you a chance to meet the friendly Welsh people, and take a break from driving. You can travel on the Cambrian Coast Railway using the good-value BritRail Pass (which gives unlimited rail travel all over Britain, but must be purchased before you leave Israel.)

A "Great Little Trains Wanderer" ticket is available for travel on eight of the narrow-gauge lines for eight consecutive days – details from "The Great Little Trains," Pant Station, Merthyer Tydfil, South Wales, CF48 2UP.

Another ticket, "Pass Cambria," gives unlimited travel for eight or 15 days on British Rail trains and bus services in Mid Wales, plus several "Great Little Trains." Contact Mid Wales Development, Ladywell House, Newtown, Powys, Wales, SY16 1JB, for details.

This spring—Romania

AFTER 50 years of state-sponsored development, Romanian tourism is coming into its own.

Half of the country's tourist facilities are located along the coast of the Black Sea, where numerous spas offer natural cures for ailments affecting the skin, nervous and circulatory systems, bones and joints, and so on.

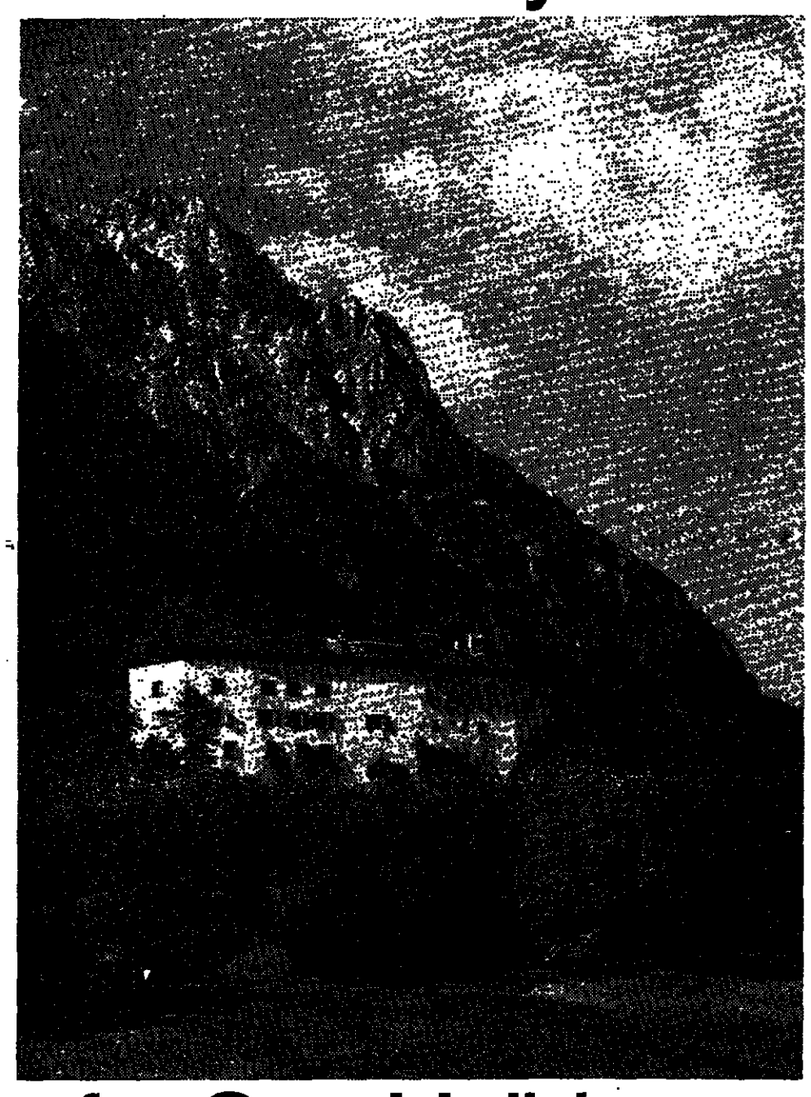
Among the treatments given are mud poultices, warm mud baths, saunas, electrotherapy, special diets including mineral waters, and exercise, all under the supervision of experts.

For do-it-yourself health enthusiasts, Romania offers outdoor sporting activities including swimming, hiking and mountain climbing.

All manner of cultural and folklore programmes are held year-round in Romania where, according to tourism authorities, visitors will generally find cheaper rates for accommodation this year than last year. In addition, there is no 20 per cent tax on flight tickets, as opposed to last year, so vacations can be quite reasonably priced – and very enjoyable.

For more information about spring and summer tour opportunities in Romania, contact the Romanian Tourist Informatin Office, 1 Ben-Yehuda St., Tel Aviv, tel. (03) 663536. *A.L.*

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Set a good example...
...it could catch on!

Kenya's wild pleasures

Yoram Kessel takes a do-it-yourself tour of the heart of Africa.

IT MAY BE only an illusion that one can be a Sir Richard Burton or a Robert Louis Stevenson discovering new pastures previously never trodden by other travellers. But illusions are the *stuff of which splendid holidays* are made.

If you are keen on wildlife, wide open spaces, magnificent scenery, good food and hospitality surpassing that offered in Switzerland, then it should be "Jambo, Kenya'" ("Hello, Kenya") for your next holiday.

Kenya has good grounds for claiming the abilty to provide a holiday of a lifetime. While not exorbitantly expensive, given that it is an under-developed country, a trip to Kenya is not quite as cheap as might be imagined. There is almost no prospect of engaging in a budget holiday as one might in Europe or the U.S. That said, it is still extremely good value for money.

No contemporary reference by an outsider to Kenya is complete without a quote from Karen "I had a farm in Aaafrika" Blixen. Appropriately, she did write "the air of the Highlands went to my head like wine. I was all the time slightly drunk with it."

Slightly drunk, slightly off-key, too. But even Hollywood's *Out of Africa* Kenya shouldn't be a deterrent. Its greatest appeal is the way it has resisted the ravages of man, remaining in a natural state without being subordinate at every turn to man's needs. That is not an argument for deliberate underdevelopment – only that man need find his place within the overall scheme. And, palpably to the visitor, the delightful thing is that even as tourism development continues apace, Kenya remains basically unspoilt.

There are three basic options for a first-time trip: a guided lodge tour run by one of the three Israeli companies (Neot Hakikar, Geographical Tours and the Society for the Protection of Nature in Israel); the organized camping tours run by the same companies; or, to travel about oneself in a hired car.

Acting on the illusion of being intrepid explorers in our own right, we chose the third option. Many of the outlying roads are of extremely poor quality, signposts are virtually non-existent and maps are rather rudimentary. That all adds to the excitement of working out one's own itinerary.

Using a Suzuki mini-jeep, devilishily expensivo ($450 a week) but ideal for the purpose, and staying in the same kind of lodges or tented camps used by the tour companies, the self-devised tour also proved just slightly cheaper for a party of three than the approximately $1,650 (all-in, per person) asked for a 16-day tour by the tour companies which send their passengers around in exotic zebra-striped mini-buses.

Through a local Israeli agent, Diesenhaus of Ramat Hasharon, the car hire and hotel accommodation were arranged ahead of time through one of the largest Kenyan safari companies, Southern Cross. After taking possession of the Suzuki shortly after arriving on the direct El Al flight from Ben Gurion we were on our own.

OFTEN literally and enticingly alone, one travels through any one of the 40 game reserves dotted around the country's half-a-million square kilometres. "Dotted" is *hardly the operative word*: Some of the game parks are extremely large – indeed, the Tsavo national park is larger than the whole of "Greater Eretz Yisrael."

It becomes slightly disconcerting when the generally reliable Suzuki happens for once to let you down and while backing off the track from a foraging elephant you pick up a puncture.

Despite the puncture in a lonely place, never once was there any sense of a need to worry when out in the wild. The single occasion one might have been excused for feeling a tinge of discomfiture came when walking through the streets of Nairobi as dusk fell one Saturday afternoon when we were inadvertently caught up in the aftermath of a major soccer derby. But then, nowadays, after a London derby match, most streets around the stadium are cordoned off altogether and sensible people steer away.

In the main, the excitement is unadulterated. The variety of animals roaming their plains and forests in abandon is magnificent. We found that the word "reserve" is something of a misnomer for these expansive parks since there are no marked boundaries and no fences; not even around the tent camps or lodges.

But left to their own devices – and despite the ravages of poaching – the animals recognize that the age of the pernicious hunters is generally over and that co-existence is possible. Kenyans, for their part, recognize not only the intrinsic value of wildlife but its importance for the burgeoning tourism industry. Game protection is very high in national priorities.

There is no reason why the "wonders of the earth" should be confined to structures or inanimate natural objects. The annual migration of some two million wildebeest (gnu) through the Masai Mara reserve from its southern reaches inside Tanzania to the northern section in Kenya – northwards in the early summer and back south in the late autumn – *should surely qualify as* one.

The antics of the graceful gnu are matched by other attractions – the rare species of antelope, the amazing gerenuk (like a mini-giraffe), the reticulated giraffe, the blue-necked Somali ostrich, the jinking run of a zebra like a soccer striker in full cry, the wily old crocodile lying in wait at the river edge, the sentinel Topi buck on a hillock and, of course, the lordly Big Five – lions, elephants, cheetahs, leopards and rhinos. All are eminently locatable but their numbers are not so abundant that one loses the excitement of spotting them.

DURING 12 DAYS, we covered 3,000 kms. and five game parks. Among the highlights to be savoured are the Masai Mara; the Samburu, which includes the most elegant and veteran of the lodges alongside the majestic Uaso Nyiro river; and Tsavo, *the great national park*.

The latter includes the unrivalled vista from Voi Lodge in Tsavo East where one watches the unfolding of a massive drama played out daily and nightly on the plains below by thousands of beasts while one relaxes at the swimming pool.

There is one other absolute must: a visit to a treetop hotel of the kind made famous by Britain's Queen Elizabeth. She was visiting the original Treetops in 1952 when the news came that her father had died and she was to ascend the throne.

The now numerous "tree hotels" are not literally built in trees. Metaphorically, however, that description is accurate. They are built entirely of wood in mountainous areas and guests are limited to remaining within the hotel for the entire duration of their stay. All rooms overlook a waterhole and salt lick to which the animals come down to feed and drink through the day and night.

There are fascinating details to observe – like, elephants never really rest. Their enormous build prevents them from lying down and they are thus constantly on the move.

This was gleaned from a hotel's chief waiter who, one sensed, had come alive with verve when after completing his duties in the dining room, he joined guests in the night vigil. Even though he was witnessing the scene for the umpteenth time he, too, was held spellbound by the remarkable giant animals.

These hotels also have a dug-out like an Israeli *miklat* but with small lattice-like openings onto the waterhole for the purpose of following the animals from within spitting distance.

And the birds. This is an orthinological paradise with more than 1,000 species recorded as six million birds flock to East Africa to escape the European winter.

There is the added pleasure of meeting up with old friends previously encountered over Eilat or in the Hula in the spring and autumn. *The pink lakes at Nakura or* Naivashu, where millions of flamingos nest and literally create a broad pink rim around and over the water when viewed from a distance, are especially memorable.

It's a mistake to imagine that Kenya is only wildlife and marvellous scenery. With more than 40 tribes making up the nation of almost 20 million, there is also a wealth of ethnic and cultural tradition to observe and enjoy.

On the other hand, it's not a bad idea to give Nairobi itself more or less a miss. One day's taste of not-always engaging metropolitan Africa is sufficient if it includes the National Museum of Man's Prehistoric Past.

Not so the magnificent Indian Ocean coast line from Mombasa to Malindi. If possible, also take a hop to the once remote but now plane-ferry distance away island of Lamu. All down the coast the spotless sands are *not* polluted with paddle ball players.

The best is Diani Beach, a 15-km. stretch south of Mombasa. A few *old-time settlers maintain their* tenuous hold on some of the priceless shoreline and even the package group hotels do not mar a glimpse of paradise under the coconut palms. Moreover, that glimpse of paradise is not to be sneezed at when it provides such good value at $70 a day for a double room in season with full board.

And full-board is a mouth-watering prospect. Unexpectedly, it is even a pleasure for people who eat only kosher food or for vegetariaris, since the exotic fruit and vegetables are splendid and plentiful. A word of warning for those doing their own thing. Outside the main cities, there are few places where one can stock up with provisions. Since the price difference between bed-and-breakfast, half-board, and full board (often the lunch meal is a picnic lunchbox packed by the hotel, so that one can stay out on safari) is just a few dollars, it's advisable to opt for *the full meal package*.

MOMBASA is an attraction for those who seek a variation from Jerusalem's Old City *shuk*. It also sports rather a cosmopolitan flavour with the Arab influence clearly apparent. Much of Swahili is rooted in Arabic, the word "safari," incidentally, being a derivation of the Arab word for travel.



Although Kenya has not yet restored formal diplomatic ties with Israel, relations are cordial and the only impediment to Israeli passport-holders acquiring the necessary visa from the British embassy in Tel Aviv may be a South African stamp in one's passport.

One needs to pick the season properly. Because Kenya sits squarely on the equator, days and nights are virtually equal in length all year round and temperatures are pretty much even, although December and January can be hot. Since that is the time Europeans are out for the sun they tend to be the most crowded months.

There were over 600,000 tourists last year and they are aiming at one million. But by booking ahead, one should not be presented with any major problems.

There has recently been some spotlight on Africa as a centre of Aids and this has stunted somewhat the growth in tourist numbers. But unless one is opting for the much flaunted "sex-safaris" favoured by European businessmen or soldiers on leave, there is no reason for special concern. A recent statement by Dr. Jonathan Mann, head of the World Health Organization's Aids programme, stipulated that travellers faced no greater risk of contracting Aids in Kenya than anywhere else.

For once it's a good idea for Israelis to travel out of season. The optimal time to go is during our own long summer holidays. June, July and August are the time of the great migrations. Indeed, the only months really to be avoided, unless one wants to be a genuinely hardy explorer, are the rainy seasons from late March through early June or in October and November.

Whenever one goes the hospitality is unrivalled. The staffs are enormous. There is a one-to-one staff-to-guest ratio at hotels, compared to 1:3 or 1:4 in Israel. But the mood is very friendly – smiling service but certainly not servile.

The feel of independent Africa is most rewarding. Rather more surprising was to find how unabashedly capitalist a country it is. But then, after just two weeks, one doesn't deem oneself ready to offer solutions for its manifold problems.

As a rough guide for those willing to indulge in their own worthwhile homework, this was the itinerary we followed:

- Nairobi to River Camp Masai Mar – one day
- Masai Mara reserve – three days
- Lake Nakuru – one day
- Samburu Lodge (tree hotel) – one day
- Nairobi – one day
- Voi (Tsavo East) – three days
- Diani beach (Jadini Beach hotel) – three days
- Ambopseli reserve – one day

Guiding light

Yitzhak Oked

HE'S THE controversial head of the Israel Broadcasting Authority and a former chief editor of *Ma'ariv*, but Yosef "Tommy" Lapid's biggest claim to fame is probably his popular, three-volume *Guide to Europe*.

The Yugoslavian-born author's love for the food, people and cultures of Europe is apparently infectious: Since it first appeared in 1970, the guide has become the third best-selling book in the country after the Bible and Ruth Sirkis's *To the Kitchen With Love*.

The travel guide was actually a serendipitous development in the life of Lapid. His job in the early 1960s as *Ma'ariv*'s London correspondent took him to many places on the European continent. His forays lead to a series of travelogue-type articles.

Back in Israel, Lapid was approached by Nahman Arieli of the Shikmona Publishing Company, who requested that he write a book based on his newspaper articles. While foreign-language guides to Europe existed at the time, Lapid recalls, there were none with a "Jewish angle."

Rome's Arch of Titus, for instance, is mentioned in all the guides as commemorating Titus's quelling of the Jewish revolt. But none, according to Lapid, *makes mention* of the legend that no Jew should walk through it until Judea is free again and Jerusalem is rebuilt.

"Stories like these – relevant to our ancient and modern history – are found all over Europe," he says.

"Near the Paris Opera, there's a small building that used to display a sign, 'This is where Herzl wrote Altneuland.' After I mentioned it in the guidebook, anti-Jewish and anti-Zionist groups persuaded the landlord to remove the plaque. I had to rewrite it in a subsequent edition, and if they ever tack it up again I'll have to rewrite it again."

Lapid's guide tells Israelis where to find Rembrandt paintings with Jewish themes and mentions interesting details like the fact that the beautiful, lion-adorned fountains of Granada were built by the province's Jewish governor sometime before the Spanish Inquistion.

LAPID LOVES a good meal and describes in his books the cuisine in some of Europe's best restaurants. But like everything else he covers, even the culinary information needs constant updating because the good chefs tend to move around, he says.

For the traveller who eats kosher food, Lapid lists appropriate restaurants and, where none is available, gives the names and addresses of vegetarian restaurants.

"We also list synagogues and phone numbers that might be of service to the Israeli tourist, as well as those of Israeli embassies and consulates."

Lapid warns that one should not get the impression that the guide contains information only of a predominantly Israeli or Jewish nature for "it is a general guide book."

Interestingly enough, the revisions he has made over the years also show how much Israel has changed.

When writing about Naples, in the guide's first edition, Lapid had to go into considerable detail describing pizza. The same applies to his descriptions of Europe's first shopping mall, built in Copenhagen.

Today, the country not only has pizzerias on every corner, but there is even a Hebrew word for shopping mall – *midrahov*.

OVER THE years, Lapid's one-volume guide has expanded to three, and a young traveller's edition, which Lapid's children help him out with by finding the cheapest accommodations and restaurants has grown to a hefty 700 pages.

Updated editions containing an average of 3,000 changes from one edition to the next, appear every two years which means a lot of travelling for Lapid, who has some tips for travellers to Europe this spring:

First-timers," he says, "should visit the great capital cities – Rome, Paris and London – and if they have some extra time, Greece. Young people will enjoy the northern countries. But since it is still nippy there in April, they should start further south and arrive up north in May, when everything is in bloom.

"Older travellers will appreciate the cool, fresh mountain air and clean, quiet, efficient service in France, Bavaria, Switzerland and Austria," Lapid suggests.

"For those who have been to Europe a number of times, I recommend Spain and Portugal. The prices there are relatively low and they have many old Jewish connections.

The three East European countries – Romania, Hungary and Yugoslavia – are also relatively low-priced," he adds.

Lapid revealed that he is missing the 1980/81 edition of his South Europe guide from his own library. If anyone can send it to him, he will exchange it for the latest, three-volume edition.

When the cats' owners are away...

Gloria Deutsch

ALL CATS are created equal, but some are more equal than others. All you need, if you're a cat, is a bit of luck. Either you're a skinny moggy, scavenging around the dustbins and waiting nervously at the sidelines of a chance barbecue, or you're one of the sleek and pampered felines spending anything from a few days to a few months while your owners are abroad at Cat Inn, the super-luxury five-star cat hotel at Moshav Gan Haim near Kfar Sava.

The day I visited, to be shown around by the two owners, Ora Mirovitch and Riva Mayer, there was a full house, with 24 cat suites occupied. Contrary to what one might expect, *not all were sleek* Siamese or pampered pricey Persians. Many had been picked up as strays, to become family pets, and looked fat, well-groomed and cared for.

Each suite is, in fact, a wired cage with 60 centimetres between each one to conform to the English standard, explains Mirovitch.

"This is in order not to transmit illnesses and so they can't touch each other. Cats are loners and don't make friends easily; each one has to have his own territory."

As if to confirm this, the growling and meowing reaches a crescendo. But these cats have nothing to complain about. The Cat Inn keepers have thought of everything from a cat door from the sleeping quarters out into the private yard to a toilet *en suite*, or at least private sand box to shelves with glass windows to look out at the world to infra-red beaters for winter and first-class food, imported from England.

The rooms are cleaned and sawdust is changed every day, and each compartment has its own floor brush so as not to move the dirt from one to the next.

The cats get as much tender loving care as two cat-mad ladies like Mirovitch and Mayer can give, assisted by their helpers.

MAYER EVEN went to England for several weeks to learn the cattery business at the Feline Advisory Bureau. She feels almost evangelical about the need to increase awareness of cat-care in Israel.

"There's an awful lot of ignorance," she says, "even among people who love their cats. They think it's actually good for the cat to have kittens all the time, and they don't think of the harm it's doing, nor of the kittens who are going to starve."

Mayer is also against feeding cats on scraps, maintaining that they need a balanced diet.

The cattery, which the cat-ladies say they would like to develop into an advisory centre for cat care, is also a shop selling everything cat-owner and cat could want.

Also available is a revolutionary odour-free cat toilet, coyly named Kitty-Privy and your cat's very own catnip-scented claw scratcher. There is also a huge choice of cat toys for play and exercise.

A day at Cat-Inn costs NIS 15 for a stay of less than a week and proportionately less the longer the stay, with special rates for the long-term residents whose owners have gone abroad. The cattery is used for short stays too – by cat-owners who've got the decorators in, are moving house or have just brought home a new baby.

The Jerusalem Post Travel Abroad *section was edited by Amy Levinson*

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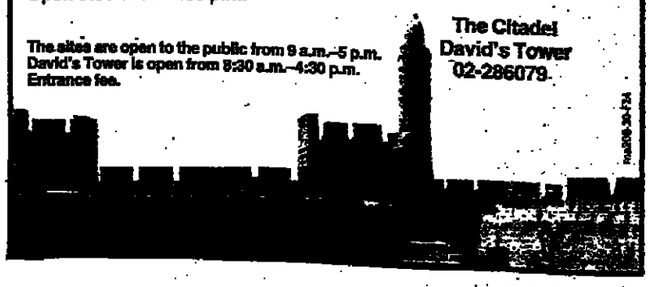
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Rm198-30-f14



TENNIS

Mansdorf-Bloom showdown in Brussels

Post Sports Staff and agencies

BRUSSELS. – Israel will have just one representative by the time the second round in the $315,000 Grand Prix tournament is completed here.

Both Amos Mansdorf and Gilad Bloom won their first round matches and will now face each other in the second round.

Bloom completely dominated his Belgian opponent, Christophe Geukens, a qualifier, and won in under an hour, 6-3, 6-2.

Amos Mansdorf beat last year's shock finalist Broderick Dyke of Australia 6-3, 6-3. Dyke is ranked 66 on the ATP computer.

Dyke gained his reputation in this tournament last year when he beat Boris Becker.

Becker is the top seed in the tournament, with Sweden's Mats Wilander and John McEnroe in the second and third seeded spots respectively.

In other first round matches: Jonas B. Svensson (Sweden) bt. Pablo Arayo (Peru) 6-3, 6-3, Jakob Hlasek (Switzerland) bt. Jonathan Canter (US) 6-2, 6-4, Simone Colombo (Italy) bt. Karel Novacek (Czechoslovakia) 6-2, 4-6, 6-4, Carl Limberger (Australia) bt. Karel Demynck (Belgium) 7-5, 2-6, 6-4, Anders Jarryd (Sweden) bt. Libor Pimek (Czechoslovakia) 6-3, 6-3 and Slobodan Zivojinovic (Yugoslavia) bt. Eric Jelen (West Germany) 6-4, 6-3.

BOWLS

Great start

By DAVID HOROVITZ
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. – Israel's Cecil Bransky and Jeff Rabkin cruised into the quarter-finals of the World Indoor Pairs bowls championships at Bournemouth with a straight sets win over Terry Sullivan and David Wilkins. A delighted Bransky told me yesterday, "We were never in any trouble." The pair played almost perfect bowls for the first two sets, to take them 7-2 and 10-2, before former world champion Sullivan and Wilkins began to find line and length. But even though the third set was more closely contested, the Israelis never looked to be in danger, and ran out the winners 7-6. Bransky wouldn't be drawn on their chance of winning the tournament, saying, "We take each match as it comes, but obviously we don't play as much indoor bowls as many of these players, so we're delighted to have come this far."

Bransky and Rabkin play tomorrow for a place in the semi-finals, but their hopes of taking the pairs title must have receded somewhat when they witnessed English favourites David Bryant and Tony Allcock win their first round match against Scotland's David Gourlay and John Watson in emphatic, authoritative style.

NHL STANDINGS

WALES CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia Flyers	44	23	7	95	294	222
New York Islanders	33	30	10	76	254	253
Washington Capitals	32	32	9	73	258	263
New York Rangers	32	34	8	72	287	288
Pittsburgh Penguins	28	35	11	67	276	268
New Jersey Devils	26	41	6	58	263	337

Adams Division

Hartford Whalers	40	27	7	87	265	245
Montreal Canadiens	35	29	10	80	240	249
Boston Bruins	35	32	7	77	278	256
Quebec Nordiques	27	36	10	64	236	252
Buffalo Sabres	27	39	7	61	252	277

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Norris Division

Detroit Red Wings	33	32	10	76	248	258
Chicago Blackhawks	28	34	12	68	266	284
St. Louis Blues	28	31	14	70	254	272
Minnesota N. Stars	29	36	9	67	276	289
Toronto Maple Leafs	28	39	6	62	261	294

Smythe Division

Edmonton Oilers	46	22	5	97	345	260
Calgary Flames	44	28	2	90	301	264
Winnipeg Jets	38	28	8	84	255	249
L. Angeles Kings	28	37	8	64	292	309
Vancouver Canucks	25	41	8	58	253	294

NHL. – Mondays results: Edmonton 7, New Jersey 6; St. Louis 8, Minnesota 5.







GERMANS WORTH WATCHING. – (L) Rudi Voller, German dangerman (centre) goalkeeper Eike Immel (R) striker Klaus Allofs (Hanoch Guthmann)

Soccer feast this evening at Ramat Gan

Friendship won't limit commitment

Post Sports Staff

Few friendly international games have captured the imagination of the Israeli sporting public as much as today's match against West Germany in Ramat Gan. Normally the cynical fans suspect that visitors come to Israel for the sunshine rather than the soccer – they welcome breaks in the stern, demanding routine of their home leagues, and play with less than 100 per cent commitment so as to avoid the possibility of injury.

But today's West German team is a different proposition. Franz Beckenbauer, the manager, is building up a new national side, and few of his players will not be battling hard to keep their places permanently. Almost from the minute they arrived, "The Kaiser" had them hard in training. The crowd will be watching the famous players, with whom they are familiar from television coverage of last year's World Cup in Mexico – men like Lothar Mattaeus, Klaus Allofs and Rudi Voeller, each of whom is said to have a market value of $4m., if they were prepared to move to Italy or Spain.

Of all the soccer-playing countries in the world, only Brazil surpass West Germany's remarkable record. In the last nine World Cup finals, West Germany won the Cup twice, were defeated finalists three times and reached the semi-finals twice. In the course of the 78 years that they have been playing international football, they have played 530 games, with 299 victories, 95 drawn games and 136 defeats. They have scored 1,231 goals, giving them an average of 2½ goals per game.

A formidable record. And yet they can rarely have prepared as well for any match as for this friendly. The preparations have been extremely thorough. They were apparently ready for anything that they might confront both on and off the pitch. So far the behaviour off the pitch has been more than admirable, and has won them many friends.

Against this imposing team, Israel's Miljenko Mihic is putting in a young and somewhat experimental side. It is interesting to consider how many of the players, who had been certainties in the World Cup team that lost just over a year ago to Australia, are no longer in the national squad.

Those missing include goalkeeper Arye Haviv, defenders David Pisanti and Shlomo Shirazi, midfielder Rifat Turk, strikers Moshe Selektor, Ronnie Rosenthal and Zahi Armeli. The team selected is reminiscent of a British "Who? Who?" cabinet, so-called because the names were so unfamiliar to an elder statesmen that he kept saying "Who? Who?"

This does not mean that they will not give a good account of themselves. Mihic is staking his reputation and his future on them. They can be expected to reward his refusal to rely on veterans with experience by matching and even exceeding the visitors in dedication.

Kick-off of the full international is at 8.15 p.m.

Yesterday Mihic dropped Moshe Sinai, the midfielder.

BASKETBALL

Maccabi's empire is on the line

By DON GOULD
Post Basketball Reporter

TEL AVIV. – Maccabi Tel Aviv's sensational 77-76 defeat on the buzzer by Hapoel Tel Aviv in Monday's cliffhanger is much worse than a normal reverse for the perennial champions. It is not hyperbole to say that Maccabi's elaborate basketball empire, developed with so much difficulty, is now endangered.

Instead of being able to prepare in comfort and without concern for next Thursday's European Cup final in Lausanne against Tracer Milan, Maccabi must now devote their full attention to ensuring that one part of that empire is not brought crashing down in ruins. Hapoel have only to win one of their next two games against Maccabi to snatch from them the National League title.

If Hapoel succeed, the result, under the new rules of the European competition would be that Maccabi are out of the Cup next season, even if they win in Lausanne. They will not have the right to defend their title. Such a calamity afflicted the great Yugoslav team, Cibona Zagreb, last season – they won the European Cup but lost their national league title to Zadar, who therefore played, in the Cup competition this season.

From hindsight, it is interesting to try to pinpoint what went wrong for Maccabi on Monday night.

It is possible that Kevin Magee, whose performance was below his usual standard, had not recovered fully from a heel injury, although he himself did not proffer this as an excuse.

It is true that Maccabi players, who normally shoot well from the foul line, missed as many shots from the line as they converted into points, while, at the other end, Hapoel, were in this respect models of consistency.

But, in final analysis, the trouble was that they chose to celebrate two seconds before the end of the match, when Chen Lippin sank two shots from the foul line to give them a 76-75 lead. While they were exulting, all the Hapoel players except Lavon Mercer went well up court. Mercer catapulted a powerful throw to Mike Largey, who finished off Maccabi just on time. It was a case of the bell tolling for the champions.

Hapoel coach Moshe Weinkrantz is to be congratulated on working out the play in advance. And no amount of analysis of Maccabi's faults can detract from the credit due to Hapoel for their sterling performance.

Once Largey had scored the winning lay-up it was the much smaller Hapoel contingent in the 8,000 crowd rather than the Maccabi cohorts who were left jubilantly to sing their team's triumph.

Maccabi had opened up an early nine point lead behind the pin-point accuracy of captain Mickey Berkowitz who netted 11 of their 15 first points. Magee, and particularly Lee Johnson, were for the most part, able to contain the tall Hapoel combination of Mercer and Don Robinson. The problem of the Maccabi duo, however, was that offensively on the night they only managed to add up to a combined total that only matched Mercer's 24 points.

Once Berkowitz had cooled off and Lippin failed to get Maccabi's normally fast moving machine into its proper rhythm they began to fall behind. Doron Jamchee kept them in the picture when he became hot in the second half during which he canned 20 of his 28 game high points.

But with Magee sitting out on four fouls and Berkowitz strangely kept on the bench for much of the second half, Maccabi were sweating as Mercer, Robinson, Frishman and Largee, in turn, kept their team intact during the nip-and-tuck battle.

It all led up to the splendid finish which, in turn, sets up at least one, and probably two more, engaging evenings on which the local season should conclude on a high note.

Despite Hapoel's lead, I expect Maccabi to win the next two games; but, they can ill afford a repeat of Monday's tactical slip-ups and sloppy shooting.



(Hanoch Guthmann)

THE KILLER. – Mike Largey sinks a basket on the buzzer – and with it Maccabi Tel Aviv's hopes

CRICKET

NAGPUR (AFP). – Pakistan hammered India by 42 runs here yesterday and won the six-match one-day international series 4-1 with one game still remaining.

India made 244 for nine in reply to Pakistan's 286 for six off 44 overs.

Man-of-the-match was Pakistani paceman Wasim Akram, who hit an unbeaten 48 off 21 balls and took three wickets for 26.

The two teams went off the field for about 20 minutes during the Indian innings after Pakistani players were hit by missiles thrown by the crowd.

In Wellington, the third one-day international between New Zealand and West Indies which was due to have been played today has been postponed because of bad weather and has been rescheduled for Thursday. The West Indies lead the series 2-0.

In Perth, Western Australia won the Sheffield Shield, Australia's inter-state cricket championship for the 10th time yesterday when the five-day playoff final against Victoria ended in a draw.

Western Australia finished top of the league table and needed only to draw the final to clinch the title.

NBA

PHILADELPHIA (AP). – Rolando Blackman scored 38 points as the Dallas Mavericks won in Philadelphia for the first time ever on Monday night, defeating the 76ers 103-100. Dallas lost their previous six outings in Philadelphia since entering the National Basketball Association in 1980-81.

Charles Barkley had 24 points and Tim McCormick 22 for Philadelphia, David Wingate added 18 points and a career-high 13 assists.

The Seattle Supersonics won in New York for the first time in five games. This is their first win in the Big Apple since January 1982, defeating the Knicks 126-121 as Xavier McDaniel scored six of his career-high 40 points in overtime.

Dale Ellis scored 27 points and Tom Chambers had 33 points for Seattle, with 7-footers Patrick Ewing, Bill Cartwright and Jawann Oldham all sidelined. Gerald Wilkins led New York with 32 points and Louis Orr added 20.

In other NBA games, it was Detroit 114, Houston 110; Utah 122, Denver 118; and Indiana 101, Washington 92.

COMMENT

Well done, Harnik!

Immediately after the recent victories of Israel and India in the Davis Cup, David Harnik, the chairman of the Israel Tennis Association, went on record that Israel would be prepared to play India anywhere in the world, should the Indian government refuse visas to the Israeli tennis squad and their supporters.

The first reaction of most Israeli sports fans was to expostulate: "What, is the man crazy? If they refuse us visas, and we play our cards right, we can win the game by default, and then we would be in the semi-final against Australia."

Deeper reflection, however, reveals that Harnik's attitude was correct. We emerge as true sportsmen who do not want victory by the feeble route of default. There is only shallow satisfaction to be gleaned from taking advantage of the sycophantic attitude of the Indian government to the Arab countries – an attitude that is resented and rejected by Indian tennis players, who are eager to play Israel, and ridicule their government's past supine stand.

Quite apart from the sportsmanship of Harnik's approach, it is also justifiable on pragmatic grounds.

Israel have an excellent chance of beating India fair and square, even in India, although it is true that the partisan crowd there would add enormously to their team's home-court advantage. It certainly suits Israel far better to play India somewhere else – if not at Ramat Hasharon, then on a neutral court in Europe. There is nothing to be gained by pushing the Indians against the wall – a tough policy may result in the Indian government eventually agreeing to the match being played there, under the most adverse conditions possible for Israel. We still remember what happened when Israel played the USSR in Donetsk: the Soviet authorities limited the number of people who could accompany the team and curtailed the chances to practise. Furthermore, the officiating was appalling.

There is an analogy to be drawn from European Cup basketball. Maccabi Tel Aviv play both home and away matches against the Soviet champions in Belgium. They certainly do not lose by not playing in a Soviet city.

Diplomacy is to be lauded when it brings morality into tune with pragmatism. We thus heartily endorse Harnik's approach.

In the wider field of Israel's sporting relations with the world, only good can come from this gesture.

MUSIC REVIEWS

Brilliance and boldness

THE BARTOK Quartet (Hungary). Assisting artists: Eli Heifetz – clarinet; the Tel Aviv Quartet; and Arie Vardi – piano. Haydn: Quartet in G minor, opus 74 no. 3; Bartok: Quartet No. 3; Brahms: Clarinet Quintet; Mozart: Quartet in G major, K.387; Shostakovich: Quartet No. 8 (the Tel Aviv Quartet); Mendelssohn: Octet; Beethoven: Quartet in F major, opus 18 no. 1; Bartok, Quartet no. 4; Schumann, Piano Quintet. (Tel Aviv Museum, March 17, 20 and 21.)

CONCERT OF CONTEMPORARY CANADIAN AND ISRAEL MUSIC presented by Acoustic 7 – 11 Composers Group, the Canadian Embassy and Tel Aviv University (Bar Shira Hall, Tel Aviv University campus, March 19). Performers: The Twentieth Century String Quartet, Robin Weisel-Capsouto – soprano; Sharon Adar – clarinet; Clara Grinstein – piano; Wendy Eisler-Kashy – flute; Eliahu Thorner – English horn and oboe.

FOR A Budapest-based string quartet, nothing is more appropriate than assuming the name of Bela Bartok – Hungary's greatest composer, whose works belong among the treasures of quartet compositions. Yet if the connection of most such ensembles to their names is not necessarily musica, the Hungarian quartet's identification with Bartok is almost uncanny. The rendition of the composer's Third and Fourth Quartets in the ensemble's Tel Aviv series was a revelation – the rhythmic vitality, tone, rhapsodic freedom, structural clarity, expressive intensity and all. The musicians' innate sense of proportion, superb craftsmanship and apparent grasp of the scores' minutest details combined into a triumphant artistic achievement, a rendition that gave full justice to the greatness of the music.

The foursome attacked the classical and romantic works with equal confidence and skill, yet with less impressive results.

A highly polished ensemble, the silky sheen of the Bartok Quartet tone often seemed to have been achieved at the expense of a full emotional input by each player. For all their impeccable unity, one would have welcomed a clearer lead by the first violin, which would have overcome the balance's tendency towards the lower end of the sound spectrum.

Such reservations notwithstanding, the Bartok Quartet, here for the first time, deserves gratitude both for its generous programmes and its gracious collaboration with Israeli musicians. The superb reading of Shostakovich's Eighth Quartet by the Tel Aviv group, in particular, contributed to the noble atmosphere of musical fraternity. *ELI KAREV*

THE pioneering spirit and unrelenting initiative of Acoustic 7 – 11 Composers Group deserve genuine admiration. Its new programme was presented with the cooperation of the Canadian embassy.

The third and last of the Canadian works, on the other hand, *Sequence* for flute, English horn, violin, viola and cello (1972) by Clermont Pepin (b. 1926), appealed considerably. Its contrasting linear, pointilistic and chordal textures reveal an impressive capability to turn a rather outworn musical vocabulary into original and unconventional combinations.

As for the Israeli music performed, we are already well acquainted with Sadai's electro-acoustic *Interrupted Prayer* (1973), composed in the aftermath of the Yom Kippur War. This piece can truly be described as a classic.

Enchanted Masks (1980) by Joseph Dorfman, another electro-acoustic composition, creates three disguised "personalities" which nevertheless are clearly distinguishable.

The most original and meaningful of all the works presented was *Alef* (1983) for soprano, clarinet, cello and piano by Gabriel Iranyi. The form of this unusual piece of music is created by the associative meanings – "translated" into musical gestures – of a sequence of Hebrew words from the Bible starting with the letter *alef*, like *av* (father), *even* (stone), *adama* (earth), *adonai* (God), etc. The result is remarkable – an esoteric apprehension of these different yet surprisingly coherent notions. This work also stood out for the excellence of its performance.

BENJAMIN BAR-AM

TODAY'S ENTERTAINMENT

TELEVISION

EDUCATIONAL TV
8.00 Teletext **8.03** Keep Fit **8.15** School Broadcasts **14.00** Teletext **14.05** Everyman's University **15.00** Pickwick Papers (part 10) **15.30** Pretty Butterfly **16.00** TV Game **16.30** The Demjanjuk Trial **17.00** A New Evening – live magazine

ISRAEL TV
CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES
17.30 Somersaults
ARABIC-LANGUAGE PROGRAMMES
18.30 News roundup **18.32** Literature and Culture Magazine **19.00** Health Magazine **19.30** News
HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at
20.00 with a news roundup
20.02 Yosef Begun through the eyes of his friends in Israel
21.00 Mabat Newsreel
21.30 Moked
22.05 The Last of the Red Hot Lovers. Gene Saks' 1972 film version of Neil Simon's play Stars Alan Arkin and Paula Prentiss
23.40 News

JORDAN TV (unofficial):
17.30 Cartoons **18.00** French Hour **19.30** News in Hebrew **20.00** News in Arabic **20.30** Three's Company **21.30** The Africans – documentary **22.00** News in English **22.20** Officers and Kings

MIDDLE EAST TV
13.30 Another Life **14.00** 700 Club **14.30** Shape-Up **16.00** Afternoon Movie: Centennial (part 9) **17.00** Super Book **17.30** Muppets **18.00** That's Hollywood **18.30** The Campbells **19.00** News **20.00** Simon & Simon **21.00** Remington Steele **22.00** Cagney & Lacey **23.00** 700 Club

RADIO

VOICE OF MUSIC
6.02 Morning Melodies **7.00** Tchaikovsky: Symphony No. 2 (London Philharmonic/Rostropovich); Bizet: Suite No. 1, "L'Arlesienne" (Paris/Barenboim); Haydn: Cello Concerto (Tortelier, English Chamber); Handel: "Royal Fireworks" **9.00** Brahms: Variations on a Theme by Haydn (New York/Bernstein); Sibelius: Symphony No. 1 (National Philharmonia); Haydn: "The Creation", oratorio (St. Martin, King's College Choir, Harper, Tear, Shirley-Quirk/Willcocks) **12.00** Rami Bar-Niv, piano – Pieces by Mendelssohn, Mozart, Ben-Haim, De Falla and Gershwin **13.05** Weber: "Der Freischutz" Overture; Handel: Sonata for Flute, Harpsichord and Viola Da Gamba; Purcell: Fantasy for Quintet; Schumann: Concert Piece for 4 Horns and Orchestra (Chicago/Barenboim); Chopin: Nocturne (Horowitz); Castelnuovo-Tedesco: Concerto No. 1 for Guitar and Orchestra; Liszt: Hungarian Fantasy for Piano and Orchestra **16.00** Contemporary Music **16.00** Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra – Haydn: Symphony No. 83 (Sloan); Mozart: Andante for Flute and Orchestra (Robertson); Beethoven: Piano Concerto No. 3 **17.30** Music from the Distant Past **18.00** Portrait **19.00** Dvorak: Romance for Violin and Orchestra (Accardo, Concertgebouw/Davis); Villa Lobos: Bachianas Brasileiras; Chavez: Sinfonia India (New York/Bernstein) **20.05** Musical Medley **20.30** Opera – Martinu: The Greek Passion **23.00** Mendelssohn: Songs without Words; Fantasies Op. 16

RADIO 1st
6.03 Programmes for Olim **7.30** Programme in Easy Hebrew **8.05** Compass – with Benny Hendel **8.27** The Demjanjuk Trial – five broadcast **13.00** News in English **13.30** News in French **14.05** Children's programmes **16.27** Education for all **16.57** The Demjanjuk Trial – five broadcast **19.05** Lesson in *Halacha* **19.30** Programmes for Olim **22.05** A Friend from the Same Planet

RADIO 2nd
6.12 Gymnastics **6.30** Editorial Review **6.53** Green Light – drivers' corner **7.00** This Morning – news magazine **8.05** Making an Issue **9.05** House Call – with Rivka Michaeli **10.05** All Shades of the Network – morning magazine **11.30** Safe Journey **12.10** O.K. on Two **13.00** Midday – news commentary, music **14.30** Humour **15.05** Magic Moments **16.05** Songs and Homework **17.05** Economics Magazine **18.05** Any Questions? **18.45** Today in Sport **19.05** Today – radio newsreel **19.35** Army and Defence Magazine **20.15** Football – live broadcast from Ramat Gan of the match between Israel and West Germany **22.05** Treasure Hunt **00.15** Stage and Screen

ARMY
6.05 University on the Air **6.30** Open Your Eyes – songs, information **7.07** "707" – with Alex Ansky **8.00** Good Morning Israel **9.05** In the Morning – with Leah Oz **10.05** Coffee Break **11.05** Right Now – with Rafi Reshef **13.05** Good Place in the Centre **15.05** What's Doing – with Erez Tal **16.05** Four in the Afternoon **17.00** Evening Newsreel **18.05** Army and Defence Magazine **19.05** Hebrew songs **20.05** Personal Questions – Ya'akov Agmon talks with Dr. Nissim Calderon (repeat) **21.00** Mabat – TV newsreel **21.30** University on the Air **22.05** Popular songs **23.05** The 24th Hour **00.05** Classical Night Birds

DAILY ENGLISH BROADCASTS
ISRAEL RADIO
on 576 and 1458 kiloHertz
07.00-7.15 News and Press Review
13.00-13.30 News followed by:
SUNDAY – "This Land" travel magazine
MONDAY – "Mainstream" consumer and community affairs
TUESDAY – "Israel Mosaic" weekly magazine
WEDNESDAY – "With me in the studio" guest interview
THURSDAY – "Studio Three" arts magazine
FRIDAY – "Thank Goodness it's Friday"
SATURDAY – "Spotlight" people and issues in the news
17.00-17.05 News
20.00-20.15 News

CINEMA

True Stories 7:30, 9:30; **Zafon:** Reopening soon with "The Name of the Rose"

JERUSALEM
Alliance Francaise: Lagardere 4; **Beit Agron:** Day at the Races 4; Love and Death 6; Diva 7:30; Hair 9:45; **Cinematheque:** Blowup 7; The Bitter Tears of Petra von Kant 7 (small hall); "Z" 9:15 (small hall); Dona Flor and Her Two Husbands 9:30; **Eden:** The Big Gag (Candid Camera) 4:30, 7, 9; **Edison:** Hell Camp 4:30, 7, 9; **Habira:** Orion's Belt 7:15, 9:15; **Jerusalem Theatre:** Summer 6:45, 9:15; **Kfir:** Platoon 4:30, 7, 9:15; **Mitchell:** Deadly Game 7, 9 **Orgil:** The Color of Money 4:15, 6:45; 9:15 **Orion Or 1:** Crocodile Dundee 4:30, 7:15, 9; **Orion Or 3:** Jumpin' Jack Flash 4:30, 7, 9; Crimes of Passion 11:30 p.m.; **Orion Or 4:** Violets are Blue 4:30, 7, 9; Metropolis 11:30 p.m.; **Orion Or 5:** Hot Target 4:30, 7, 9; Haunted Honeymoon 11:30; **Oma:** Off Beat 4:30, 7, 9; **Ron:** Mosquito Coast 4:30, 7, 9:15; **Semadar:** Sid and Nancy 7, 9:15.

TEL AVIV
Beit Leissin: Broadway Danny Rose 11:15 p.m.; **Ben-Yehuda:** The Big Gag (Candid Camera) 4:30; 7:15; 9:30; **Chen 1:** The Color of Money 4:45, 7:15, 9:45; **Chen 2:** Joshua Then and Now 7:25, 9:45; **Chen 3:** Soul Man 5, 7:35, 9:45; **Chen 4:** Malcolm, 11, 2:35, 5, 7:30, 9:45; **Chen 5:** Ruthless People, 11, 2, 5, 7:30, 9:45; **Cinema One:** Firewalker 4:30; 7:15, 9:30; **Cinema Two:** Hannah and Her Sisters 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Dekel:** Crocodile Dundee 7:15, 9:30; **Dizengoff 1:** Decline of the American Empire 11, 1:30, 4:45, 7:15, 9:40; **Dizengoff 2:** The Mission 11, 1:30, 4:45; 7:15, 9:40; **Dizengoff 3:** The Mission 11, 1:30; 4:45, 7:15, 9:40; **Drive-In:** Naked Cage 9:30 p.m.; Big Gag (Candid Camera) 7:30; Sex film 12 midnight; **Esther:** Off Beat 5, 7:15, 9:40; **Gat:** Jumpin' Jack Flash 5, 7:15, 9:40; **Hakolnoa ZOA House:** Smooth Talk 4:30, 7:15, 9:30 (exc. Wed.); **Hod:** Heavenly Kid 4:30; 7:15, 9:30; **Israel Cinematheque:** Loin du Vietnam 7; Shorts 9:30; **Lev 1:** Mosquito Coast 2, 5, 7:15, 9:40; **Lev 2:** Summer 2, 5, 7:40, 9:40; **Lev 3:** Choose Me 2, 5, 9:40; **Lev 4:** Orion's Belt 2, 5, 7:40, 9:40; **Limor Hamehudash:** Peggy Sue Got Married 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Maxim:** Ninja, Killer Invisible 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; **New Gordon:** The Fly 4:30; 7:15, 9:30; **Orly:** closed for renovations; **Paris:** Betty Blue, 37 Degrees in the Morning 11:45, 2, 4:15, 7, 9:30; **Peer:** No Mercy 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Shahaf:** Platoon 4:15, 7, 9:30; **Sivan:** My Third Problem 5, 7:30, 9:40; **Tamuz Hamehudash:** Et la Tendresse?... Bordel! 7:30; 9:40; **Tchelet:** Round Midnight 4:30, 7, 9:35; **Tel Aviv:** Naked Cage 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Tel Aviv Museum:** Shoah (I) at 1;

HAIFA
Amphitheatre: Hell Camp 4:30, 7, 9:15; **Armon:** Fine Mess 4:30, 6:45, 9; **Atzmon 1:** The Big Gag (Candid Camera) 4:30, 7, 9:15; **Atzmon 2:** Some Like It Hot 4:45, 7:15, 9:30; **Chen Hamehudash:** Malcolm 4:30, 6:45, 9; **Karen Or Hamehudash:** A Breed Apart 4:30, 7, 9:30; **Orah:** Platoon 4, 6:30, 9; **Orly:** Clan of the Cave Bear 7, 9:15; **Peer:** Crocodile Dundee 4:30, 7, 9:15; **Rav-Gat 1:** The Color of Money 4:15, 6:45, 9:15; **Rav-Gat 2:** Soul Man 4:30, 7, 9:15; **Ron:** Naked Cage 4:30, 6:45, 9; **Shavit:** Throne of Blood 7, 9:15.

RAMAT GAN
Armon: Off Beat 7:15, 9:40; **Lily:** Platoon 7:15, 9:30; Secret Admirer 4:30; **Oasis:** The Color of Money 4:30, 7, 9:40; **Ordea:** The Big Gag (Candid Camera) 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Rav-Gan 1:** Soul Man 5, 7:30, 9:45; **Rav-Gan 2:** Jumpin' Jack Flash 5, 7:25, 9:45; **Rav-Gan 3:** The Gods Must Be Crazy 5, 7:20; **Rav Gan 4:** Joshua Then and Now 5, 7:10, 9:40.

HERZLIYA
Dan Accadia: The Other Side of the Moon 6:30 (not Wed), film short; The Gods Must Be Crazy 7, 9:30; **Daniel Hotel:** Trip to Bountiful 7:15, 9:30 (exc. Wed.); **David:** The Big Gag (Candid Camera) 4:30, 7:15, 8:30; **Hechal:** Boube 4:30; 7:15, 8:30; **New Tiferet:** The Fly 7:15, 9:15.

HOLON
Armon Hamehudash: Sky Pirates 7:15, 9:30; Dunja (for pensioners) 4:30; **Migdal:** The Color of Money 7:15, 9:40; **Savoy:** Platoon 4:30, 7, 9:30.

BAT YAM
Atzmaut: Back to School 4:30, 7:15; 9:30.

GIVATAYIM
Hadar: Naked Cage 4:30, 7:15, 9:30.

RAMAT HASHARON
Kochav: Down and Out in Beverly Hills 7 (exc. Mon.); Donna Flor and Her Two Husbands 9:30; Otto is a Rhino 4 (not Wed.).

PETAH TIKVA
G.G. Hechal 1: Naked Cage 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **G.G. Hechal 2:** Firewalker 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **G.G. Hechal 3:** Platoon 4:15, 7, 9:30.

RISHON LEZION
G.G. Ron 1: Crocodile Dundee 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **G.G. Ron 2:** The Big Gag (Candid Camera) 4:30, 7:15, 9:30.

KIRYAT ONO
Community Centre: About Last Night 6:30, 9; Care Bears 4:30.

WHAT'S ON

Notices in this feature are charged at NIS 8.85 per line, including VAT. Insertion every day of the month costs NIS 177.10 per line, including VAT, per month.

JERUSALEM

Museums

ISRAEL MUSEUM. New Exhibitions: Honore Daumier, Armand Hammer Collection (opens 31.3 at 8 p.m.). **Continuing Exhibitions:** Ancient Masks and Rattles, special Purim and general exhibit, from Neolithic to Roman periods (Rockefeller) ◊ Felix Nussbaum (1904-1944), artist who perished in Holocaust ◊ "From Dudu to 3D," Meet an Israeli Artist. David Gerstein ◊ Artists Quoting Artists ◊ Tamara Rikman: The Bewitched Shore, tempera and lacquer paintings of Givat Aliya-Jaffa ◊ Yehezkel Streichman, comprehensive show of oils, 1940's to present ◊ New York Now, Six New Generation New York City Artists ◊ Animals in Ancient Art (Rockefeller) ◊ Ancient Glass Exhibit ◊ Bethlehem Embroidery, dresses and costume parts (until 28.3) ◊ Illustrations in Modelling Clay, book illustrating by Rony Oren ◊ Islamic Art (Paley Centre, opp. Rockefeller) ◊ Permanent exhibitions of Archeology, Judaica and Ethnic Art.

VISITING HOURS: Main Museum 10-5. At 11: Guided tour of Museum in English. 4: Picture Books, Puppets and Songs, children 3-6, in English.

L.A. MAYER MUSEUM FOR ISLAMIC ART. Visiting hours: Sun.-Thur. 10-1; 3:30-6. Fri. closed. Sat. and holiday eves 10-1. 2 Hapalmach St., Tel. 661291/2. Bus No. 15.

Conducted Tours

HADASSAH – Hourly tours of the Chagall Windows at Kiryat Hadassah on the half hour. * Information, reservations: 02-416333, 02-446271.

HEBREW UNIVERSITY
English tours daily Sunday through Thursday: 1. Mount Scopus, 11 a.m. from the Bronfman Reception Centre, Administration Building. Buses 9, 28, 4a, 26 & 23 to the first underground stop 2. Givat Ram Campus, 9 & 11 a.m. from the Sherman Building. Buses 9, 28, & 24. Tel. 882819.

AMIT WOMEN (formerly American Mizrachi Women). Free Morning Tours – 8 Alkalai Street, Jerusalem. Tel. 02-699222.

TEL AVIV

Museums

TEL AVIV MUSEUM. New Exhibition: Alexander Archipenko, A Centennial Tribute, 50 sculptures, sculpto-paintings and drawings. ◊ **Continuing Exhibitions:** Sitings (closes 16.3) ◊ Oskar Kokoschka, 1886-1980. Selection of Prints and Albums. Trends in Geometric Abstract Art ◊ Edvard Munch, prints: Death, Love and Anxiety ◊ VISITING HOURS: Sun.-Thur. 10-2, 5-9. Sat. 11-2, 7-10; Fri. closed. **Helena Rubinstein Pavilion:** Closed for installation of new exhibition. **Visiting Hours:** Sun.-Thur. 10-2; 5-9. Sat. 11-2; 7-10 Fri. closed.

Conducted Tours

AMIT WOMEN (formerly American Mizrachi Women). Free Morning Tours – Tel Aviv, Tel. 220187, 233154.

WIZO. To visit our projects call Tel Aviv. 232939; Jerusalem, 226060; Haifa, 388817.

ORT. To visit our technological High Schools call Jerusalem 533141; Tel Aviv 396171, 233231, 240529; Netanya 33744.

PIONEER WOMEN – NA'AMAT. Morning tours. Tel Aviv, 210791, Jerusalem 244878

HAIFA

Museums

HAIFA MUSEUM. 26 Shabbtai Levy St. Tel. 04-523255. Exhibitions: **Modern Art:** Facing the Mirror – The Israeli Caricature, Now. **Ancient Art** – Coins of Akko in Ancient Times. **Music & Ethnology:** world paper cuts. **Open:** Sun.-Thur. & Sat. 10-1; Tues., Thur. & Sat. also 6-9. **Ticket also admits to National Maritime, Prehistoric and Japanese Museums. WHAT'S ON IN HAIFA, dial 04-640840.**

suspicion saves!
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Israel's gold coast

By KEN SCHACHTER
For The Jerusalem Post

CAESAREA. – Caesarea always has been a prestige address.

Before Chaim Herzog became a regular on the golf course, before Ezer Weizman moved down the block from Baron Edmond de Rothschild, the city was a magnet for some of history's movers and shakers: Herod the Great, Ben Akiba, William of Tyre, Pontius Pilate, St. Paul. In Christian tradition, the city also was the home of the storied Holy Grail, the vessel Jesus used at the Last Supper.

Yet for each of the port city's boom periods – its population reached an estimated 200,000 during the Roman era – Caesarea has witnessed a bust. The last slack period covered about 660 years, until 1940. Since then, Caesarea has been coming back.

Nowadays, Israelis think of Caesarea as the home of remarkable Greek, Roman and Byzantine ruins, as a refuge for Israel's elite, and as the location of the nation's only golf course. But after a chat with Captain Nimrod Eshel, a different picture emerges – a vision of Caesarea's future.

Eshel, a long-time member of the merchant marine, is the general manager of the Caesarea Development Corp. (CDC) and the self-described "sheriff" of the "quasi-municipality" that is unique in Israel.

Eshel's Caesarea of the future is the "garden city" envisioned by the current baron's namesake grandfather, who was instrumental in establishing the State of Israel. The CDC's long-range blueprints call for:

- A horse race-track, an echo of the Roman-era hippodrome that now lies in ruins. Thoroughbreds rather than chariots are projected for the race track that would be the first in modern-day Israel.
- An international marina, with berths for 600 vessels. The project also calls for restaurants, marine equipment shops and possibly a hotel.
- A spa, including a health and sports centre, to be built next to the golf course.
- A holiday village, with sports and cultural activities for retirees.

The CDC also expects that ultimately 2,000 families will have residences in Caesarea, compared with just 250 now.

This grand vision stems from a deal the descendents of Baron Edmond de Rothschild worked out with the Israeli government soon after the state was founded.

Under the agreement, the Rothschild family signed over its extensive land holdings to the Jewish National Fund, except for a 30,000 dunam tract around Caesarea that would be controlled by the CDC, owned 50 per cent by the government and 50 per cent by the Rothschilds. As stated under the agreement, Eshel said, the lease would last "for generations." The unique deal allows the Rothschild family to carry out the will of the Baron Edmond de Rothschild, who first started buying land in Palestine in the late 1800s. The baron died in 1934, but left a will calling for the development of Caesarea as a garden city.

Now the namesake grandson of Edmond de Rothschild is "eager to fulfill his grandfather's will," said Eshel. "I think the marina is the apple of his eye. Here was the greatest deep sea port of the Roman Empire."

To maintain the city's unique character, the CDC sells land only if the buyer is willing to submit his plans to an architects committee that evaluates both engineering and aesthetics. The CDC also demands that building be completed within "a rigid time schedule," Eshel said.

Caesarea's unusual status even extends into the realm of government. While there is a resident's council with advisory status, Eshel likens his status to that of a sheriff.

"I'm running the whole area," he said. "We have rules of conduct similar to other municipalities, but officially, the corporation is running the area."

Eshel declined to reveal the costs associated with the major projects on the CDC's agenda, but developers appear to loom large in the financing picture. For example, the marina development would be financed by the developer based on the sale of living units around the marina. Those buying a unit would have the right to a berth. The marina is projected to be completed in two or three years.

While Caesarea has enjoyed the reputation within Israel as the home of the "super rich," Eshel said, the snob appeal has faded as real estate prices have fallen in recent years. Now, Eshel said, prices are just above average, although he concedes that Caesarea "is still not for the poor."

Chana Kristal, a Caesarea real estate agent, said a 400-square-metre house that would have fetched $450,000 in 1982 today sells for $320,000.

Prices of more modest dwellings fall well into the realm of well-to-do Israelis, she said. For example, a semi-detached house of 280 square meters on 700 square metres of land sells for about $140,000, while a three-bedroom villa on one dunam of land might go for $150,000.

Rental prices, she said, have followed the descent of property prices, with a 400-square-metre house renting for about $1,200 a month and the same size house with a swimming pool going for $200 or $300 more.

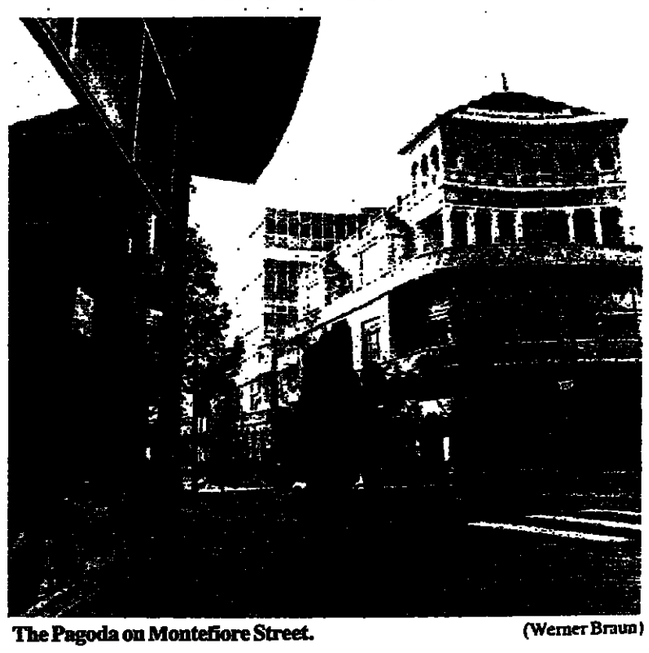
As development comes to Caesarea and the CDC's holdings are used up, Kristal predicted prices would skyrocket.

Regardless of real estate fluctuations, Eshel, who once ran the British blockade in bringing "Aliyah Bet" refugees to Palestine, calls himself "the happiest man on earth" since the baron asked him to "try to navigate this ship."

"If I were a very rich man," he said, "I'd work here for nothing."

NEIGHBOURHOODS / Lisa Perlman

Lev Tel Aviv: Municipal resuscitation



The Pagoda on Montefiore Street. (Werner Braun)

As Tel Aviv approaches 80, the area where it all began, Lev Tel Aviv, is experiencing a revival.

The heart of the city had its halcyon days between the 1930s-1950s. Populated by tradesmen and merchants, as well as writers, artists and politicians, it symbolized the country's *halutznik* spirit. But, as the metropolis spread unchecked, and facilities and services deteriorated, the population that gave it its character abandoned it.

Now the area is to be revitalized with the encouragement of the Tel Aviv municipality. Younger people are coming back, and the area is again setting it as the city's pulse.

The aged pioneers who remain, together with a *haredi* community that has been there for decades, now mix with a new generation of yuppies. And the beat does indeed go on.

HISTORY: Lev Tel Aviv has been at different times in its history both a beneficiary and a victim of the "north-is-better syndrome." The first Jewish settlers moved north of Jaffa to such areas as Neve Zedek and eventually to modern Lev Tel Aviv, the area around Allenby, Rothschild and Shenkin streets. Indeed, when Tel Aviv was formally established in 1919, those streets comprised the centre of town.

Chances are that anyone who was in Palestine beginning with the first aliya lived on or off Shenkin Street for at least some time. Often the neighbourhood served as a way station for people on the way to agricultural settlements. But by the 1930s, the area boasted a population of 25,000 and a cosmopolitan flavour not found anywhere else in Palestine.

After the War of Independence, residents began to leave the area, moving to north Tel Aviv and the suburbs. Workshops and other commercial enterprises moved in. Small businesses and professional offices often occupied apartments illegally, forcing up housing prices and pushing out the residents who wished to stay. The population grew older and smaller.

This process didn't come to a complete halt until recently.

ENVIRONMENT: For the purposes of the city-sponsored renewal project, Lev Tel Aviv is designated as the triangle formed by Yehuda Halevy, Allenby and Ben Yehuda streets, and Bograshov, Sderot Ben-Zion and Marmorek streets – a total area of 1,200 dunams.

On the western edges of the triangle, where Allenby meets Shenkin and King George, is the Carmel wholesale vegetable market; on the corner of Sderot Ben-Zion and Rothschild stand the Mann Auditorium and Habimah Theatre complex; and the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange is on Ahad Ha'am, not far from Yehuda Halevy. In addition to these landmarks are a number of small museums and galleries

Part of the Lev Tel Aviv project is to rid the area of the offices occupying apartments. A municipal by-law forbids offices in residential blocks except on the ground floor. In 1984, city hall had a list of 628 illegal offices here. To date, some 400 have been asked to vacate their premises and, of these, 95 are facing legal action for not cooperating. All the others are at some stage of the permitted five-year deadline to move out, or have received special permits to stay on.

The city's efforts at improving the infrastructure can be seen around the neighbourhood: two new parks have been created, in Rothschild and Shenkin; several small streets, such as Engel, have been turned into walkways: street lighting has been improved; new footpaths built and flowers have been planted.

Although buses do not pass through most of the triangle, some two dozen serve the outer main streets, many of them travelling outside the city limits. Parking remains a severe problem.

The area's architecture reflects a mishmash of changing, and often eccentric, tastes. The predominant theme is the pragmatic International Style, whose chief exponent was Le Corbusier, of clean lines and minimal ornamentation. But there is a heavy sprinkling of older buildings combining European and Mediterranean design: iron lacing, cornices and red-tile roofs. Buildings like the pseudo-oriental Pagoda elude any categorization.

About 400 of these buildings have been declared to be of historic value and are to undergo restoration, at least their exteriors.

FACILITIES: The *lev* of Lev Tel Aviv is Shenkin Street, where the very old converges with the very new – a record shop stands across from a dried fruit and spice shop that has been supplying the same customers for decades. Next to a hairdresser called Fetish are a corset shop and an oriental restaurant, while on the other side of the street are fashionable boutiques such as Cactus, with its *avant garde* plastic jewelry and knick-knacks.

In addition to the Carmel market, Dizengoff Centre also provides nearby shopping.

Although the neighbourhood's schools are not full, the city has promised not to close any more down, as part of its drive to get young families into the neighbourhood.

HOUSING: Single, detached houses in Lev Tel Aviv are hard to come by. Rather, the area is full of apartment blocks, few of which exceed five storeys. Many are still crumbling and neglected, although in the last year and a half about 160 have been renovated.

Rooms are generally big, but so are prices: about $27,000 per room to buy (i.e., a 2½ room apartment would sell in the vicinity of $67,500) and about $110 per room to rent. Just over a year ago these prices were about $20,000 and $85, respectively.

Real estate agents in the neighbourhood say that demand is enormous for all categories of housing here, far outweighing supply. To alleviate the shortage, the city has licensed construction – up to 30 metres high – on rooftops.

Young married couples are eligible for assistance as part of the renewal project, to encourage them to contribute to the neighbourhood's gentrification. In addition to a monthly NIS 98 subsidy, given over a two-year period, are discounts on municipal taxes (*arnona*) and construction subsidies.

DEVELOPMENTS / Miriam Shenkar

High tech centre is launched

Israel may be rethinking its ties with South Africa, but Garrun Group, which relies on investment from that country to finance its development projects, is going ahead with a 25-acre high technology industrial park in Rishon Lezion.

At a cornerstone-laying ceremony last Friday, Garrun executives expressed hope that Israel's decision to sign no new military contracts with South Africa, as well as to minimize cultural and tourism ties would not restrict the transfer of investment to Israel. Until now, Pretoria has put relatively few controls on such funds.

The Rishon Lezion park, which will include 120,000 square metres of floor space, is in the mould of the new high tech industrial centre. In addition to floor space, the park will include 10 acres of sports and recreation facilities, as well as central support services for tenants, including accounting, telex, a post office and shops.

ANOTHER SOUTH AFRICAN-financed Garrun project is being readied in Raanana. Centre City will consist of 27 shops, sandwiched between a below-ground parking garage and three floors of office space, including 40 suites.

Retail space in the centre, which is due to open this summer, has been leased at an average of $26 a square metre per month (not including value-added tax), while office space will average $12 a square metre.

The dominant feature in the shopping arcade, which is already fully leased, will be a 360-square-metre Carousel chain store outlet.

Garrun itself will occupy two of the office floors while medical offices will occupy the other.

BUILDERS M. BEN-GIAT and Sons Ltd. are negotiating with the government to lease out 2,500 square metres of office space in their Rimonim commercial centre for either the Prime Minister's Office or the Treasury. The space is expected to go for around $12-14 a square metre per month.

The first and, at 11 storeys, the biggest of Rimonim's three towers was recently completed and occupied by Egged, which bought it for $9 million. The second tower is also expected to be sold rather than leased.

An adjoining building, which has appeared in Rimonim newspaper advertisements, is still in the planning stage, but a Ben-Giat spokesman said it was likely to be either a tourism centre or an old age home.

Located opposite the old Shaare Zedek Hospital on Jaffa Road, the project occupies 6½ dunams.

SEVENTEEN YEARS, several owners and $25 million after it was begun, The Tower office building on Daniel Frisch Street in Tel Aviv is taking in its first tenants. Tnuva is chief among them, occupying one-third of the 24-floor building.

Other big tenants include the West German and Spanish embassies (four and one floors, respectively), Bank Hapoalim (two floors), Israel Discount Bank (one floor) and the building's architects, Eitan and Gosben (one floor).

Rassco began to develop the plot in 1970 on a speculative basis. In 1982, with three out of four below-ground floors completed, Rassco sold the project to Tnuva, Kibbutz Artzi, Riger and Fischman and others, while continuing to act as contractor. Artzi's stake in the project grew after the 1983 stock market crash, when Riger and Fischman gave their stake to the kibbutz movement in partial payment of a debt. Artzi then took over as prime contractor.

A 45-metre antenna, Galei Zahal's new FM transmitter, will eventually top the 24-storey building.

Ministry of Construction and Housing
Registrar of Contractors

The following companies have been struck from the register of contractors:

Company	Contractor's Number	Address
Musa Tarus Ltd.	2235	The Garages, Nazareth
Katz & Co. Builders Ltd.	2431	75 Negba, Ramat Gan
B.Y.Tz. Building and Development Ltd.	3823	P.O.B. 346, Ashkelon
Yishtiral Investments Ltd.	3891	19 Ben Yehuda, Petah Tikva
Meidar Avodot Instalatzia	5747	P.O.B. 746, Beersheba
Pamar Building and Public Works Ltd.	5858	10 Wissotsky, Tel Aviv
Nivdar Ltd.	6816	14 Sd. Herzl, Jerusalem
Nefesh Matzari Northern Asphalt	7785	P.O.B. 433, Migdal Ha'emek
Ormaco Nihul Ubitzu'a Handassi Ltd.	10539	74 Ussishkin, Ramat Hasharon

The above contractors are barred from undertaking civil engineering work of any description. If they nevertheless undertake such work, they are liable to criminal prosecution and all the penalties prescribed in the law.

Arye Bar-Pon
Rasham
Registrar of Contractors

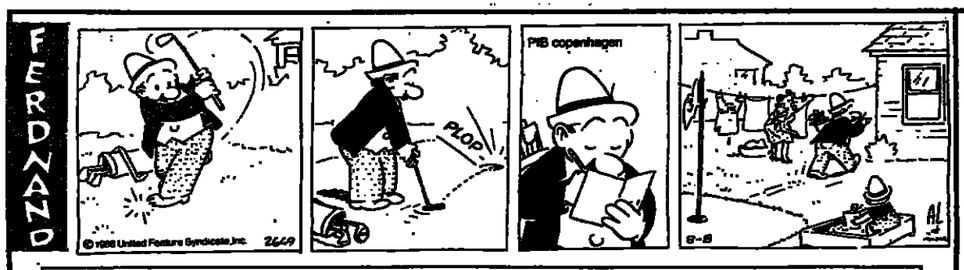
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ISRAEL ASSOCIATION OF BANKS

The Hebrew University, Jerusalem — **Tel Aviv University**

hereby announce that the **David Horowitz Lectures – 1987 by Prof. Peter Diamond,** scheduled for Sunday, March 29, 1987 at the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, and Tuesday, March 31, 1987 at Tel Aviv University, **have been postponed due to circumstances beyond our control.**
The new lecture dates will be listed in a separate announcement.

ma318-31-f22



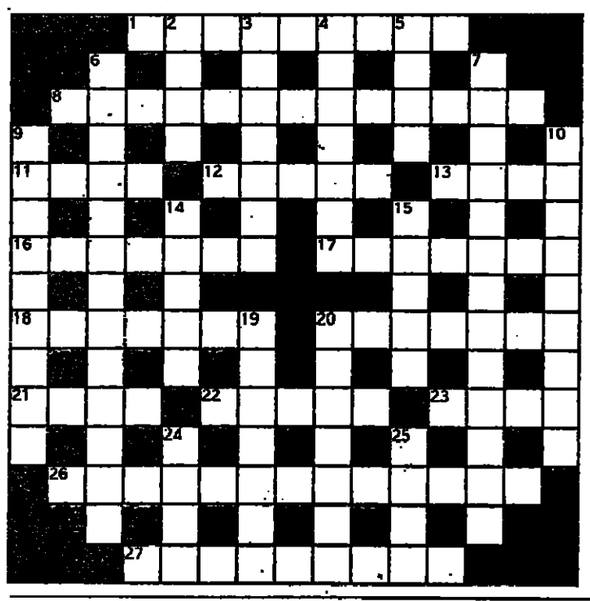
CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 Guard promise to give countersign? (9)
8 Easy footwork for player facing the upright? (4-9)
11 Prices quoted, of course (4)
12 It goes back before the tenth (5)
13 Handled cloth (4)
16 Daily rest for royal claimant (7)
17 Hot-rod driver once in demand around Hull! (7)
18 Main road (3-4)
20 Composer violinist was sharp in "Italian" opening (7)
21 Record Olympic finalists of heroic proportions (4)
22 Halts works by good man (5)
23 Austen's Hamilton? (4)
26 Buy and sell fertile regions full of fruit and veg? (6-7)
27 Down the line from Lancaster (9)

DOWN

2 Works from Book V? (4)
3 Shift scheme I adapt (7)
4 Met conditions! (7)
5 Drum-effect to accompany rock (4)
6 A road man is got to rights by him (4,9)
7 This is, or that's—according to Dietz-Schwarz's bandwagon! (13)
9 City tree-crows whirling (9)
10 Bird from the North pragmatic about losing tail (9)
14 Dickensian sort of house, black by sea-page (5)
15 Visible section of Dover traffic (5)
19 Gives a right to measure Sir and Madam (7)
20 On sailing ships the best of masters take time (7)
24 For example, a daughter of nature (4)
25 Australian dame is an extraordinary Dane (4)

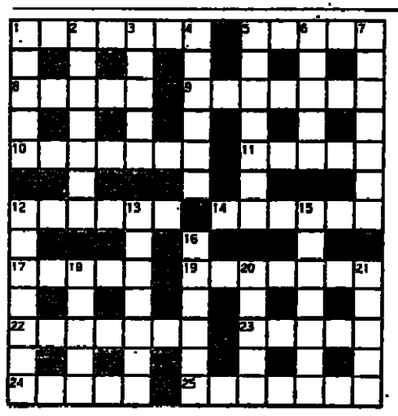


Yesterday's Solution

RATEOFEXCHANGE
E I B N A B R S
BACKOUT RESPECT
I K E R E T A O
REEL HARDWINTER
T T F P F N E E
HECTOR POLEAXED
O O O R N C
BELLTENT SCRIPT
E L B C A E T R
CLEARVOICE VEGA
O C I U E F M I
MATADOR TORMENT
E O G S I A N O
BRIEFENCOUNTER

QUICK SOLUTION

ACROSS: 1 Esteem, 4 Mating, 7 Premature, 9 Ills, 10 Erne, 11 Sloop, 13 Estate, 14 Needle, 15 Battle, 17 Static, 19 Empty, 20 Node, 22 Boom, 23 Emanation, 24 Tastes, 25 Select. DOWN: 1 Entice, 2 Errs, 3 Mumble, 4 Motion, 5 Tare, 6 Grieve, 7 Platitude, 8 Erudition, 11 Stale, 12 Petty, 15 Bandit, 16 Emends, 17 Status, 18 Commit, 21 Emit, 22 Bowl.



QUICK CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 Unfavourable
5 Sign of the zodiac
8 Pig's meat
9 Objection
10 Spite
11 Flower
12 English poet
14 Sailor
17 Keen
19 Flying horse
22 Fine leather
23 Rouse
24 Female of ruff
25 Booming bird

DOWN

1 Fossil resin
2 Unoccupied post
3 Recurring musical theme
4 Skilful
5 Evangelist
6 Perfect
7 Attack (3,4)
12 Fantasizer, visionary
13 Pain from otitis
15 Kneading parts of the body
16 Equanimity
18 Furze
20 Transplant tissue
21 Forbidding

GENERAL ASSISTANCE

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

Jerusalem: Ramot Eshkol, 15 Paran, 810552; Balsam, Salah Eddin, 272315; Shu'afat, Shu'afat Road, 810108; Dar Aldawa, Herod's Gate, 282058.
Tel Aviv: Bass, 66 Frishman, 237326; Kupat Holim Clalit, 7 Amsterdam, 225142.
Ra'anana-Kfar Sava: Kupat Holim Clalit, Hareshut, Hod Hasharon.
Netanya: Netanya, 11 Herzl, 22842.
Krayot Haifa: Hayesod, 73 Keren Hayesod, Kiryat Bialik, 704185.
Haifa: Yavne, 7 Ibn Sina, 672288.

DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Bikur Holim (pediatrics), Hadassah Ein Kerem (internal, obstetrics, ophthalmology, E.N.T.), Hadassah Scopus (surgery, orthopedics).
Tel Aviv: Rokah (pediatrics), Ichilov (internal, surgery).
Netanya: Laniado

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Dial 100 in most parts of the country. In Tiberias dial 924444, Kiryat Shmona 4444.

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In emergencies dial 102. Otherwise, dial number of your local station as given in the front of the phone directory.

FLIGHTS

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FIRST AID 101

Magen David Adom

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Ashkelon 23333	Kiron 344442
Bat Yam *5511111	Kiryat Shmona *4324
Beersheba 74767	Nahariya *923333
Carmiel *988555	Netanya *23333
Dan Region *781111	Petah Tikva *9231111
Eilat 7233	Rehovot *461333
Hadera 22333	Rishon LeZion 942333
Haifa *512233	Safad 30333
Hatzor 36333	Tel Aviv *240111
Holon 803133	Tiberias *90111

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Rape Crisis Centre (24 hours), for help call Tel Aviv, 234819, Jerusalem – 245554, and Haifa 382611.
The National Poison Control Centre at Rambam Hospital, phone (04) 529205, for emergency calls, 24 hours a day, for information in case of poisoning.
Kupat Holim Information Centre Tel. 03-433300, 433500 Sunday-Thursday, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Friday 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

ERETZ Magazine – Winter 1987

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- Desert delights: The ERETZ Guide to Travel in the Negev Highlands
- "Delivering the Goods" – The Nabatean Spice and Perfume Route
- "Kaffiyeh versus Tarbush" – Moslem Attitudes with Regard to Dress
- "The Boat that Came up from the Sea" – The First Ancient Boat Discovered in the Sea of Galilee
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MARKET PLACE

PINHAS LANDAU

How not to privatize

The tender offer for shares in the Jerusalem Economic Corp. (JEC) takes place today. This is an interesting new issue for several reasons; but the company itself seems decidedly uninteresting.

The issue method itself, of a public tender offer with a minimum price, is unusual. But even more significant is the fact that JEC is a government-owned corporation, and its share offer is evidence that the government is finally doing something, though not much, about privatizing its numerous companies.

If the issue is fully subscribed at the minimum price, the company will raise NIS 6.4 million, and if the accompanying options are exercised in 1991, it will receive a further NIS 8m. linked to the current dollar rate.

Furthermore, the government is not selling its own shares – as may be seen from the fact that it is not receiving the money. It has merely permitted the JEC to offer new shares to the public, registering its shares on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange in the process. Meanwhile, the proceeds of this sale will go to the company itself, as with any share issue.

In short, what is happening is not a privatization in the strict sense and in the way we have become accustomed from the huge British, and more recently French, sales of government-held shares. The public is merely being allowed minority partnership in a firmly state-owned concern. The state's current 99.9 per cent stake will be diluted to 90.75 per cent after the issue, and to 82.45 per cent, if all the options are taken up.

In addition, the Treasury, via the Companies Authority, and the Industry and Trade Ministry, which has direct control of the JEC, will continue to appoint the chairman and most of the directors and set the company's policy. The law also says they may override economic and business considerations and impose their own priorities as and when they see fit.

However, all this is nothing new. The same situation has pertained for many years to such pillars of the TASE as the Dead Sea Works Ltd., Fertilizers and Chemicals, Ltd., the Agriculture Bank and the Naphtha Petroleum Corp., to name but a few of the listed government-owned companies.

Thus the prospect of being a partner with Ariel Sharon and his dubious politicization programmes is only one aspect of the JEC offering. Perhaps more substantial, as a negative argument, is that the company is so totally uninspiring. It is devoid of what underwriters and investors usually refer to as "sex appeal" – namely the chance of major capital gains following some juicy business development. In the context of oil companies, or high-tech oriented manufacturing, or pharmaceuticals or even chemical companies, one can posit that kind of scenario – or at least the prospect of rapid sales and profit growth.

In the case of the JEC it is difficult – almost impossible – to see where the big boom could come from. The company's business is to build and lease, or sometimes sell, industrial and commercial property in the Jerusalem area and its environs. Even ignoring the severe economic problems facing the Jerusalem area, especially in the medium term and beyond, and even assuming that the company received a good rental for its property, nothing dramatic is going to happen.

And indeed, nothing dramatic has happened in the past, as the figures make clear. The company has total assets of roughly NIS 85m., of which a masive 70 per cent-plus is in shareholder's equity. But its profits are negligible, both before and after tax. In inflation-adjusted shekel terms, the JEC earned a NIS 940,000 net profit in the year to March 31, 1985, NIS 722,500 in the following year – the last one for which full figures are available – and NIS 1.15m. in the half year to September 30, 1986. Even the latter sum, which probably represents an effort to make the company look good before sending it to market, is an annualized return on equity of only 3 per cent or so.

JEC intends to use the proceeds of the issue to continue its existing building programme, and therefore one can assume that the future will be much the same as the past. Under these circumstances, the company is unlikely to make losses, unless management commits terrible blunders, but can hardly be expected to "take off." Why it should be preferred to the steady return of index-linked government bonds, or of dollar-linked bank shares, is not clear.

All this, however, is the concern of that mythical creature, the long-term investor. For the majority of market players, the question is whether a quick turn can be made by buying the new issue. In this respect, the outlook seems more positive. For a start, the option comes "free," and this feature is designed to produce instant profits to those who buy the share/option units on offer today.

Secondly, the government will want to make sure this issue is seen as a success, so as to pave the way for other "privatizations" (*sic*, but that's what they'll be presented as). Finally, the market is strong and hungry for new shares, so the chances of a warm reception are good.

The main details of the JEC issue follow:

WHEN: The tender offer is open today. If the 2.2 million shares and attendant options are not taken up, there will follow a regular share offer for the remainder, from this Sunday through April 5.

PRICE: The tender offers units of 10 shares and 10 options at a starting price of NIS 33. This means that the share is priced at a minimum of 330 points, with the option "free." The capitalization rate for the option is a theoretical 10 per cent and its life runs until March 5, 1991. The "bonus" contained in the unit is therefore quite significant, although the 10 per cent capitalization rate is unrealistically low.

Offers for the units must be made in whole units and each investor must set his own price, in half-shekel multiples (i.e., NIS 33, 33.50, 34 and so on). No one may make more than one order, and the maximum per investor is 11,000 units, or 5 per cent of the offer.

WHERE: At any bank or broker office. The amount ordered must be fully paid for in advance, with results to be issued tomorrow and the money returned, if the order is not filled, within 48 hours.

ALLOCATION: If the issue is sold out, all investors offering a price above the final tender price will have their orders filled entirely. Those who offer exactly the price finally determined by the tender process will receive an allocation on a *pro rata* basis. Those who offer below the tender price will receive nothing.

If the issue is not sold out, all those offering NIS 33 or more will have their orders filled. The unsold units will be offered at the fixed price of NIS 33 per unit throughout next week. If any are not sold, the underwriters will take them up.

DEMJANJUK ON TRIAL

(Continued from Page One)

As the cross-examination continued, O'Connor found reason to complain that Kolar – who can also be long-winded – was putting more into his answers than was required by the questions.

Levin took this opportunity to tell O'Connor: "If you ask simple, short questions you get simple, short answers." Levin instructed the witness to be less discursive.

Between these exchanges there was long and detailed questioning of Kolar concerning his work on the Federenko and Demjanjuk cases.

At one stage, Levin found himself telling the defence counsel not to comment on the court's decisions. "This is not acceptable here. This may be the last time I say this."

In a more conciliatory tone, just before the 1 o'clock break, Levin told O'Connor: "You must have got up on the wrong side of the bed this morning. You interpret everything as being directed against you. I hope that after a good lunch you'll feel better."

Soon after the session resumed at 4 p.m., there was a sort of *sulha* (reconciliation) between Levin and O'Connor, when the latter remarked that he had had a good lunch and was feeling much better.

The questioning centred on details of the Trawniki identification card. Kolar was asked whether he knew that it had been supplied by Russia.

"Did you know that the Russians consider Demjanjuk a traitor and are anxious to get their hands on him?" O'Connor asked.

Kolar replied in the negative.

Kolar then revealed that Fedorenko, according to the protocol of his trial, had as an American citizen several times travelled into and out of Russia unmolested.

O'Connor then brought up the case of Frank Walus, who was accused by the U.S. Office of Special Investigations (OSI) of being the "Killer of Kielce" responsible for the murder of thousands of Jews in that Polish city. Kolar said that he had some knowledge of the case, but that he did not go into it in detail since it had been taken over by a colleague.

"Is it not true that 11 or 12 witnesses identified Wallus as the Killer of Kielce, and that they were subsequently proved wrong?" O'Connor asked.

Shaked objected, terming the introduction of the case irrelevant.

O'Connor: "There was large-scale misidentification, numerous witnesses were wrong. I want to prevent a new tragedy."

But Levin ruled the question inadmissible.

After O'Connor completed his cross-examination, his Israeli colleague, Yoram Sheftel, took over and soon clashed with the witness.

When the prosecutor allowed the court to object to a question, Sheftel taunted Prosecutor Shaked: "What are you being paid for?"

Levin made Sheftel apologize for the remark and called for a more conciliatory spirit.

Sheftel is to complete his questioning of Kolar this morning.

Demjanjuk's two daughters and his 15-month-old grandson attended the trial for the first time yesterday after arriving from the U.S. on Monday. "My father has never hurt anyone," said Irene Nishnic, 27. "He has never beaten us or our mother. He doesn't drink or even smoke. He is a good man, a loving man. We hope the court will find him innocent."

Insider trading suspects

Sofer, Vaskevitch's Swiss accounts frozen

ZURICH (Reuter). – A Swiss bank has been ordered to freeze accounts of Nahum Vaskevich and David Sofer, the two Israelis accused of insider trading by the U.S., a Swiss Justice Ministry spokesman said yesterday.

Joerg Kistler said the accounts, held at Credit Suisse, belonged to three companies as well. Two are Plenmeer Ltd. and Meda Establishment, both controlled by Sofer, and a third concern Kistler refused to identify.

The accounts were blocked under a treaty of legal assistance between the U.S. and Switzerland aimed at facilitating criminal investigations which might otherwise remain hidden under the veil of Swiss banking secrecy. The order prohibits transactions on the accounts for an initial period of 30 days, after an emergency request from the U.S. arrived last Friday.

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), which supervises stock market trading, filed a civil suit March 11 against Vaskevitch, one-time head of mergers and acquisition at Merrill Lynch's London office, and Sofer, alleging that they were behind an insider trading ring which netted $4 million in illegal profits.

Kistler declined to name the third company, since it was not clear what role it played.

A spokesman for the bank said he was aware of the order. "Now we have to find out what is on the accounts," he said, but declined to give further details.

The SEC alleged in a New York court last week that Sofer transferred $1.9m. from a U.S. bank account of the company Plenmeer to an acount at Credit Suisse. In addition, the SEC said, he had attempted to transfer $500,000 to another Swiss bank, only to be thwarted by the SEC's suit and a court order freezing his U.S. assets.

An emergency request, documenting the possible involvement of the accounts, was lodged with the Swiss authorities in Berne to prevent funds being transferred while investigations were still under way.

The U.S. now has 30 days to make a formal request for legal assistance.

Joseph G. Rappaport adds from New York:

The Wall Street Journal reported yesterday that the third company whose accounts were frozen was Kedem Publishing Co.

Indications are growing that Sofer and Vaskevitch will face criminal charges. The SEC's Chief of Litigation, Thomas Newkirk, told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday that the SEC had not sought to have the pair's Swiss assets frozen, rather that the request was made by unidentified criminal investigators. In addition, the treaty under which the U.S. made the request only applies to criminal cases.

Newkirk said that as a "ballpark figure" he estimated Sofer still had about $1 million in bonds and stocks in the U.S.

Oil well's output far exceeds forecasts

High quality oil began flowing from the Kohav 29 well on Monday at a rate of 150-200 barrels a day – a level almost twice as high as predicted when the find was made last week.

Geologist Ya'acov Gilboa, of Lapidoth Corp, said the field had already produced over 16 million barrels, but there was room for more development.

Thus far, oil has been found on four strata, but for the time being, only the lowest stratum with a width of five to six metres, is being pumped.

Amnon Turner, production manager at Kohav 29, located one kilometre east of the road leading to Kibbutz Sa'ad, recalled that production in the area has been halted for seven years because there were no signs of oil. It appeared that this new reservoir had not been tapped in any previous drilling, he said.

Energy Minister Moshe Shahal, who was present on the first day of pumping, said the new find would have no influence on Israel's oil imports, but was, in any case, a very encouraging sign.

Some time ago Shahal had ordered a stop to all drilling in the country until systematic inspections could be completed. As a result of these checks, drilling at Kohav 20 was renewed.

From now on, Shahal said, the government would offer drilling rights for larger areas and to more companies, but it would no longer subsidize exploration companies. However, the government will still offer all the data at its disposal to the companies.

The minister added that in a few more months a study of the Dead Sea area would be completed, and oil exploration would then begin there.

Studies of the Mediterranean continental shelf will also be completed soon, Shahal said, adding that about 10 companies had expressed interest in obtaining rights to drill in that area.

Although Kochav 29's production is small by international standards, it is a significant addition to Israel's output. The four other wells in the Kochav 29 area yield a combined 200 barrels a day, while two wells in Ashdod produce 40 barrels.

The full potential of Kochav 29 will not be known for at least a few more weeks. (Itim)

Dollar hits record low against yen

FRANKFURT (Reuter). – The dollar hit a post-war low against the Japanese yen on European foreign exchange markets yesterday with dealers saying the plunge reflected mounting trade tensions between Washington and Tokyo.

The dollar briefly touched 148.27 yen after closing in Tokyo at 148.80, despite purchases of between $1 billion and 1.5b. of yen by the Bank of Japan to support the Japanese currency. The dollar recovered in later trading to around 149.40 – still below its previously all-time closing low of 149.98 on January 19.

In New York, dealers said the central banks appeared to have intervened in foreign exchange markets to support the U.S. currency near its early low in New York

CORRECTION

Several names appeared incorrectly in *The Jerusalem Post* story Friday on new appointments at Bank Leumi.

David Klein was named deputy head of the corporate division and Shlomo Piotrokovski as head of the finance and accounting division.

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

MARKET STATISTICS

14.81 -0.10 — General Share Index

109.69 0.09 — General Bond Index

Share Movements

133 Advances — 128 Unchanged — 146 Declines

Arrangement	NIS	2,467,400
Bonds	NIS	10,048,500
Treasury Bills	NIS	60,312,500

Share Movements

Advances	133	(153)
of which 5%+	19	(37)
buyers only	5	(3)
Declines	146	(122)
of which 5%+	17	(19)
sellers only	3	(0)
Trading Halt	14	(33)

Bond Market Trends

Index-linked:	
3% fully linked	Generally stable.
4.25% fully linked	Generally rises to 1%
80% linked	Stable
Double linked:	Stable
Dollar linked:	
Admon	Falls slightly
Rimon	Generally rises to 1.5%
Gilboa	Mixed to 1%
FC denominated	Mixed slightly
T-bills (annual yield)	25-29.50%

Stock Indices

General Share (x-srgmt.)	149.96	–0.05%
Non-srgmt. Banks	145.04	+1.36%
Arrangement Banks	108.28	–0.16%
Mortgage Banks	143.52	–1.66%
Spec. Fin'l Invt.	114.43	+1.12%
Insurance	123.51	–0.56%
Commerce & Services	149.02	–0.29%
Real Estate & Agric.	144.03	–0.33%
Industrials	151.78	+0.20%
Food & Tobacco	151.67	–0.03%
Textiles	150.59	+1.15%
Metals	152.00	+0.70%
Electronics	155.98	–0.43%
Chemicals	147.30	–0.06%
Industrial Invest.	165.93	+0.69%
Investment Coe.	166.97	–0.53%
Oil Exploration	175.33	+2.50%

Bond Indices

Index-linked Bonds	109.77 +0.09%
Fully linked	111.04 +0.07%
Partially linked	107.78 +0.11%
Foreign Currency	108.82 +0.12%
FC denominated	110.88 –0.05%
FC linked	107.94 +0.13%
Short-term 0-2 yrs	107.49 +0.12%
Short-medium 2-5 yrs	109.03 –0.05%
Medium-long 5-7 yrs	111.35 +0.12%
Long-term 7+ yrs	112.76 +0.31%

Turnovers

Shares	NIS 21,722,700
Non-arrangement	NIS 19,255,300

Arrangement Yields:

DB ord.	16.44%
Union 0.1	16.56%
Discount A	16.42%
Mizrahi R.	16.44%
Hapoalim R.	16.68%
General A	16.41%
Leumi Stock	16.38%
Fin. Trade 1	16.11%

SELECTED PRICE QUOTATIONS

Name	Price	Volume '000NIS	% change
Commercial Banks (not part of "arrangement")			
Maritime	2080	1758	–
General non-arr.	27800	234	+3.8
First Int'l	5300	3281	–
FIBI	6920	9488	+5.0
Commercial Banks (part of "arrangement")			
IDBr	91250	439	–0.1
Union 0.1	67800	29	–0.6
Discount	116500	149	–0.1
Mizrahi	37560	336	+0.1
Hapoalim r	61780	1789	–0.3
General A	158500	2	–0.6
Leumi 0.1	39430	1252	–0.0
Fin. Trade	52500	–	–
Mortgage Banks			
Leumi Mort. r	9680	25	–0.2
Dev. Mort.	3770	1200	+1.1
Mishkan r	3624	581	–1.0
Tefahot r	24610	224	–0.9
Merav r	8400	721	–8.7
Financial Institutions			
Agric C	364401	19	+10.0
Ind. Dev. DD	69043	–	=9.3
Clal Leasing 0.1	29000	24	–
Insurance			
Ararat 0.1 r	1690	561	–3.4
Hassneh r	420	49708	–3.2
Phoenix 0.1	777	6548	–
Hamishmar	7680	842	+2.4
Menorah 1	2730	95	+1.1
Saher r	7390	2171	+1.5
Zion Hold. 1.	12600	3	–1.9
Trade & Services			
Meir Ezra	1340	1555	+3.1
Supersol 2	12790	847	–
Delek r	6230	5817	+3.9
Lighterage	29300	48	–3.6
Cold Storage	1500	4391	–0.3
Dan Hotels	1960	860	–
Yarden Hotal	2400	687	–9.7
Hilon 1		no trading	
Team 1	1337	21639	–
Real Estate, Building and Agriculture			
Azorim	1280	14350	–
Elion	486	3116	–0.8
Africa Isr. 0.1	57900	273	+1.5
Dankner	7150	294	–
Prop. & Bldg.	3795	2090	+1.5
Bayside 0.1	4880	2048	+2.1
ILDC r	88750	98	+0.2
Rassco r	5370	380	+1.7
Mehadrin	6680	1497	–5.8
Hadarim	1880	2861	–
Industrials			
Dubek b	6480	1280	–1.8
Pri-Ze 1		no trading	
Sunfrost	15920	210	–
Elite	26900	724	–0.6
Adgar	835	5398	–
Argaman r	18400	124	–
Delta G 1	5950	1537	+3.4
Maquette 1	4798	123	–0.0
Eagle 1	739	1944	–1.7
Polgat	4840	354	+0.4
Schoellerina	19100	247	–2.0
Rogosin	3000	365	–
Urdan 0.1 r	10430	208	–
Is. Can Co. 1	4790	1942	–1.2
Zion Cables	2850	1028	–
Pecker Steel	23800	75	–
Elbit	617500	38	–
Elron	502500	38	–1.9
Arit	33072	206	+1.4
Clal Electronics	2700	2311	–
Spectronix 1	3420	1678	–1.7
T.A.T. 1	2109	1006	–
Ackerstein 1	1160	3137	–3.3
Agan 5	23350	248	+0.6
Alliance	2460	550	–1.2
Dexter	3276	–	+5.0
Fertilisers	5249	377	+9.3
Haifa Chem.	881	10941	–2.6
Teva r	12000	1017	–
Dead Sea r	3059	9438	+1.0
Petrochem.	610	17885	–5.3
Neca Chem.	9536	651	–
Frutarom	20220	57	–
Hadera Paper	447000	102	–0.3
Central Trade	13280	527	+0.6
Koor p	15020000	1.5	+5.0
Clal Inds.	2713	14027	–
Investment Companies			
IDB Dev. r	9000	1340	–
Ellern	5950	1962	–1.7
Afik 1	459	29482	–
Gahelet	1610	1235	–5.9
Israel Corp. 1	22350	2312	–1.5
Wolfson 1 r	138000	4.5	–0.7
Hapoalim Inv.	11190	655	–1.8
Discount Invest.	5825	3519	–1.5
Mizrahi Invest.	37380	190	+0.5
Clal 10	1594	14639	–
Landeco 0.1	3350	1422	–
Pama 0.1	13000	217	–
Oil Exploration			
Paz Oil Expl.	35200	184	+3.5
J.O.E.L.	7385	3501	–

Abbreviations: s.o. sellers only; b.o. buyers only; b bearer; r registered

Israel Money Markets

Shekel Deposits (annual rates)

Bank	Deposit Size	Tapas	7 days	14 days	30 days
Last Updated					
Leumi (Mar. 22)	500–999	10.00	11.00	12.00	15.00
	1,000–9,999	23.50	21.50	21.50	21.50
	10,000–49,999	25.00	22.50	22.50	22.00
	50,000+	25.50	23.00	23.00	22.50
Hapoalim	Up to 999	—	—	—	—
	1,000–9,999	—	—	—	—
	10,000–49,999	—	—	—	—
	50,000+	—	—	—	—
Discount (Mar. 20)	40–999	10.00	11	12.00	15.00
	1,000–10,000	22.00	22	22.50	21.00
	10,001–50,000	24.00	24	24.00	22.50
	50,001–99,999	24.50	24.50	25.00	24.00
Mizrahi	40–1,000	—	—	—	—
	1,001–2,500	—	—	—	—
	2,501–5,000	—	—	—	—
	5,001–10,000	—	—	—	—
	10,001–50,000	—	—	—	—
First Intl (Mar. 18)	50–999	17.00	15.10	15.10	15.00
	1,000–4,999	22.00	21.80	21.40	20.00
	5,000–9,999	23.00	22.40	22.20	21.00
	10,000–49,999	24.00	23.50	22.90	22.20
	50,000+	25.00	25.00	24.00	23.00

Patah (foreign currency deposit rates)

Currency (min. deposit)	3 MONTHS	6 MONTHS	12 MONTHS
U.S. dollar ($10,000)	5.625	5.625	5.625
Pound sterling (£10,000)	8.25	8.125	8.125
Deutschmark (DM 100,000)	3.00	3.00	3.125
Swiss franc (SF 50,000)	2.875	2.875	2.875
Yen (3 million yen)	2.625	2.50	2.50

Rates vary according to size of deposit. SOURCE: BANK LEUMI.

Shekel Foreign Exchange Rates (March. 24)

	Cheques and Transfers Buy	Cheques and Transfers Sell	Banknotes Buy	Banknotes Sell	Rep. Rates
Currency basket	1.5770	1.5980	—	—	1.5883
U.S. dollar	1.6010	1.6210	1.57	1.64	1.6103
Deutschmark	0.8845	0.8956	0.87	0.91	0.8885
Pound sterling	2.5984	2.6309	2.54	2.66	2.6113
French franc	0.2655	0.2688	0.26	0.27	0.2669
Japanese yen (100)	1.0778	1.0912	1.06	1.10	1.0832
Dutch florin	0.7819	0.7917	0.77	0.80	0.7865
Swiss franc	1.0585	1.0717	1.04	1.08	1.0640
Swedish krona	0.2527	0.2558	0.25	0.26	0.2441
Norwegian krone	0.2338	0.2368	0.23	0.24	0.2352
Danish krone	0.2350	0.2378	0.23	0.24	0.2363
Finnish mark	0.3602	0.3647	0.35	0.37	0.3623
Canadian dollar	1.2254	1.2407	1.20	1.26	1.2328
Australian dollar	1.1143	1.1282	1.03	1.13	1.1204
S. African rand	0.7770	0.7867	0.51	0.81	0.7828
Belgian franc (10)	0.4241	0.4294	0.42	0.43	0.4280
Austrian schilling	1.2571	1.2728	1.23	1.29	1.2655
Italian lira (1000)	1.2425	1.2581	1.21	1.28	1.2488
Jordanian dinar	—	—	4.42	4.70	4.5577
Egyptian pound	—	—	0.76	0.81	0.8132
ECU	1.8339	1.8569	—	—	1.8464
Irish punt	2.3689	2.3894	1.05	1.12	2.3762
Spanish peseta (100)	1.2577	1.2734	1.22	1.30	1.2663

SOURCE: BANK LEUMI.

Foreign Markets

EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS (March 24)

Precious Metals

Gold	London	a.m. fix	410.30
	London	p.m. fix	409.00
	Paris	noon fix	412.21
	Zurich	p.m. fix	409.30
Silver	London	Spot	571.15
Platinum	London	p.m.	530.00

Libor Rates

	1 month	3 month	6 month
Sterling	9 15/16	9 11/16	9 5/8
Dollar	6 5/8	6 9/16	6 9/16
S. franc	4 1/16	4	3 15/16
D-mark	4	4	4 1/16
Yen	4 1/16	4 1/8	4 1/16

SOURCE: MARINE MIDLAND BANK

Foreign Currency Crossrates (London 15.30 GMT)

	Spot	3 months	6 months	12 months
Forward rates				
Pound sterling	1.6085/05	124/119	223/218	397/387
Deutschmark	1.8225/36	116/111	229/224	435/425
Swiss franc	1.5250/65	102/97	206/196	405/380
Dutch florin	2.0585/00	58/53	117/110	250/235
French franc	6.0675/25	225/200	450/500	880/990
Japanese yen	148.50/60	93/88	190/180	375/355
Italian lira	1295.5/7.0	80/100	170/220	350/450
Belgian franc	37.73/78	4/9	11/18	23/33
Canadian dollar	1.3065/70	13/18	21/26	55/70
ECU	1.1385/90	15/12	27/23	50/40
S. African rand	0.4850/70	20/10	45/25	100/70
Austrain schilling	12.80/82	7/5	13/9	21/12
Swedish krona	6.3800/50	750/790	1370/1430	2510/2810
Norwegian krone	6.3650/00	1360/1410	2750/2820	5375/5475
Danish krone	8.8625/75	670/740	1350/1450	2600/2800

Share indices

Commerzbank 60 stocks . 1690.3 +17.3 — Financial Times 100 stocks ..... 2062.3 +25.8

NEW YORK FINANCIAL MARKETS (March 24)

U.S. Money Rates

Prime rate	7.50%
Broker loan	7.5–7.25%
NY Euros (3 months)	6⅝–½%
Fed funds late	6⅝
Long-term bond	88 1/32–1/32
Discount rate	5.5%

New York Foreign Exchange

	DMK	SFR	STG	YEN	CAN
Prev closing	1.8170/75	1.5200/10	1.6180/90	150.00/05	1.3075/80
Opening	1.8100/10	1.5120/30	1.6200/10	148.50/55	1.3040/45
Latest	1.8222/32	1.5230/40	1.6110/20	149.03/08	1.3072/77

Comment:
The dollar was little changed in quiet, late-afternoon trading after light dealer selling pushed it down from yesterday's highs. Despite rumours of central bank intervention to support the dollar, dealers expect further declines in order to redress the large U.S. trade deficit and to diffuse rising trade tensions between the U.S. and Japan.

Precious Metals

Gold	Spot	413.35	Silver	Spot	5.81
	Prev close	410.05		Prev close	5.74

Wall Street (Prices as of 16:00 GMT)

Market Indices			NYSE Highest Volume		
DJ Industrials	2,369.03	+5.25	ATT	25⅛	+ ⅛
DJ Transport	953.73	+6.18	Pepsico	35⅛	+ ⅜
DJ Utils	221.38	–0.18	Navistar	6¾	– ⅜
65 stocks	867.18	+2.65	Wendy's	12⅞	+ ⅛
NYSE Comp	171.08	+0.25	LTV Corp	3½	– ⅜
NYSE Inds	206.48	+0.36	AM Express	78⅞	+2
NASD Comp	437.87	–0.17	K Mart	65¼	+1⅛
NASD Fin'l	537.75	–1.50	Comw Ed	37¼	+ ⅛
S–P 100 Index	292.07	+0.34	USX Corp	28⅛	+ ⅜
S–P comp	301.63	+0.47	IBM	152¾	+2⅝

Statistics

NYSE Volume	188,292,400	Nasdaq Volume	146,280,300	
Stocks up	612	Stocks up	997	
Stocks down	877	Stocks down	1357	

(March 23)

Comment:
Wall Street stocks remained mixed yesterday in active late-afternoon trading. Traders said the market seemed fatigued after rising over 84 points in the last two sessions but investors are reluctant to give ground. Blue chips outpaced the broader market, led by American Express, which rose 1⅛ to 78⅝.

Israeli Stocks Traded in New York

NYSE/Amex	Last	Prev. close	High	Low	Vol. ('000s)
Alliance	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	18
Am Isr Pap	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	26¼	21
Ampal	2	2	2	1⅞	12
Carmel Cont	8⅛	8⅛	9⅛	8⅜	58
Elscint	2	2	2	1⅞	248
Etz Lavud	9½	9¾	9⅝	9½	6
Laser Inds	13⅛	13¼	13⅛	12¾	92

Over-the-Counter	Last	Bid	Ask		Last	Bid	Ask
Aryt	—	6¼	6¾	Interpharm	—	4½	5¼
Bank Leumi	—	22	24	Optrotech	6½	6½	7¼
Elbit	10⅞	10⅞	11⅛	Rada	—	2½	2⅞
ECI Tel	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Scitex	3¾	3¾	4
Elron	8⅛	8⅜	8⅞	Tara-Vit	—	2⅜	2½
Fibronics	6¼	6¼	6⅜	Teva Pharm	—	8⅝	9
IDB	—	51	55	SPI	2⅛	2¼	2½
IIS	4	3⅝	4				

OVERSEAS FINANCIAL DATA PROVIDED BY REUTERS MONITOR

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Priority for Washington

FOR THE MOMENT it is not quite accurate to say that Israel is in America's doghouse. But if something drastic is not done soon enough, that is where it will find itself.

The three wise men at the top of Israel's political pyramid are contesting this gloomy forecast. Shimon Peres and Yitzhak Rabin are doing so by their reticence, Yitzhak Shamir by his deliberately tranquillizing talk. On Monday, the premier was commenting on the sudden cancellation by the U.S. Army of an $8.5 million contract for gas masks from a Rabintex Industries plant in Beit She'an. The official explanation for the decision had been a delay in the first delivery, and Mr. Shamir apparently found it entirely satisfactory.

The Beit She'an incident, he implied, was but an exception that proved the rule. Our ties with the U.S., he announced, are good and friendly and cooperation is continuing.

Cooperation is continuing, indeed. But the Rabintex manager, Menahem Kalir, is convinced that the cancellation was due not to a few days' delay but to the Pollard affair. The verdict in the trial of the Israeli spy in Washington was no sooner made public, he reveals, than the attitude of American officials in contact with his company turned abruptly from very friendly to completely hostile.

The factual evidence from Beit She'an only lends substance to rumours from Washington of far worse things to come. For the first time in years there is serious discussion in the American capital of cutting Israel's share in the foreign aid cake. The mooted cut is already being billed as the Pollard fine. Another cut may well be on account of Israel's arms trade with South Africa, and in the precise amount of this country's profit from it.

At the highest levels of the Reagan administration there is reported to be unease over the drifting apart of the U.S. and Israel, and that is encouraging. Regrettably the sense of unease is not being reciprocated by the holier-than-thou Israel government. So much so, in fact, that petty political rivalries at home are holding up, at this very time, the appointment of a new Israeli ambassador to Washington in succession to the incumbent, Dr. Meir Rosenne, whose four-year term ends in April.

To be sure, no ambassador, were he Abba Eban himself, could be a substitute for a sensible government. But a truly competent and articulate envoy could at least try to beat some sense into the heads of government leaders in Jerusalem, while doing his bit to control the damage their deeds and words were causing in Washington.

An agreement signed by Mr. Shamir and Mr. Peres just prior to – and as a condition of – the rotation last October devised an orderly procedure for the choice of the new ambassador. Under the agreement the foreign-minister-turned-premier would within three months after the rotation pick a candidate for the post from a list to be supplied by the premier-turned-foreign-minister, and in consultation with him. To date, more than five months after the rotation, Mr. Shamir is refusing to approve *any* of the candidates proposed by Mr. Peres – until the foreign minister drops his backing of the idea of an international conference.

This is a flagrant violation of a solemn undertaking by Mr. Shamir. But Mr. Peres is himself in effect partly to blame for this deadlock.

For reasons unexplained, Mr. Peres's list did not include the name of a professional diplomat of the highest competence and integrity who was Mr. Shamir's own choice, despite the fact that he is reportedly closer in his political views to the Labour Alignment than to the Likud. It was when he realized that the Washington ambassadorship was beyond his reach that Hanan Bar-On resigned as deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry, and left the service.

It may still not be too late for the foreign minister and the premier to get together and induce Mr. Bar-On to withdraw his new appointment as vice president of the Weizmann Institute, and take the Washington post. It is in Israel's national interest that they do, and that he does.

It is almost as vital in the national interest as for the leaders of the "national unity government" to stop burying their heads in the sand and start taking note of reality.

MISSILE CONTRACT

(Continued from Page One)

the Reagan administration's Strategic Defence Initiative.

U.S. officials, who said they were very impressed by the Israeli demonstration, refused to provide exact details of the new Israeli-developed technology other than to say it involved "conventional" systems.

Israel has been very anxious to develop the technology in order to overcome new threats from Syria's Soviet-made SS-21 ground-to-ground missiles.

The U.S. and Israel have not yet signed a contract for an actual ATBM development project. But officials said that the successful demonstration in Huntsville coud now pave the way to the deal.

Deputy Under-Secretary of Defence Dov Zakheim is among those recommending that Israel win the contract. Zakheim, who became well-known in Israel for his strong opposition to the development of the Lavi jet fighter, is leaving the Pentagon early next month, having accepted a position with a private defence consulting firm.

WASHINGTON TALKS

(Continued from Page One)

met yesterday with Under-Secretary of State for Political Affairs Michael Armacost.

The high-level discussions came despite the continuing fall-out from the Pollard affair. Both U.S. and Israeli officials yesterday emphasized that regular political, military and intelligence cooperation was continuing, as evidenced by these Israeli visits to Washington and last week's visit to Israel by U.S. Army Secretary Jack Marsh.

Tamir met in New York yesterday with the Tunisian and Moroccan ambassadors to the UN, sources in Jerusalem said. The ministry's spokesman refused to confirm the report.

Tamir also met with assistant UN Under Secretary-General Marrack Goulding and the director of the UN development programme.

He also held talks with the Soviet ambassador to the UN, Alexander Belonogov, and discussed the Middle East peace process and the situation of Soviet Jewry, the Jerusalem sources said.

A healthy merger

Arthur Furst

THE PRESENT controversy in Jerusalem about the imminent merger of some Tipat Halav (mother and child) services into the framework of the local Kupat Holim Clalit clinics highlights two areas of concern about the organization and provision of community health services.

First there is the issue of the public's participation in such matters and secondly, there is the question of whether to unify curative services, aimed at people already ill, with preventive services aimed at forestalling illness.

Public participation in the planning and establishment of health services at the community level is absolutely vital. This is accepted by enlightened health professionals and planners who know this is the way to ensure optimal use of such facilities. It follows that any proposed major change in their nature should be conceived and instituted with the cooperation and blessing of the community concerned rather than its opposition and resentment. Most of us would feel happier about using local health services in whose development and structure we have had a say rather than those foisted upon us.

If it is true that the pilot changes in Jerusalem are about to be implemented without any informed public discussion or debate this is certainly to be regretted. Perhaps it is still not too late to do something about it.

But the lack of public consultation over the merging of curative and preventive services in Jerusalem's Neveh Ya'acov district, should not blind the protagonists to the possible benefits of the proposed change. The question deserves closer objective scrutiny.

FOR MANY years most preventive and curative community medical services have been separated, at least officially. Thus a pregnant woman has her routine ante-natal care at her local Tipat Halav clinic but, if she is ill during this time, she is treated by somebody else, usually her Kupat Holim doctor who has no details of the pregnancy follow-up.

A child's hearing problem may be initially detected by the school nurse or doctor or at Tipat Halav, but his recurrent ear infection, related to this problem, is attended to, often in isolation, elsewhere.

From the patient's point of view, it is not difficult to see why this fragmented type of health care might prove disadvantageous. Apart from the obvious waste and duplication of manpower, and other resources, everything might still be all right as long as the patient remains healthy. But if (and when) he becomes ill, it is another story.

One small but typical example will suffice to illustrate this. Studies have shown that as many as 50 per cent of children found to have hearing defects on routine screening may not receive any or adequate follow-up treatment for this problem. This is mainly because there is no one to see that the recommended specialist referral is actually taken up and continued as required. No formal communication exists between the preventive service which discovered the problem and the curative service

'The separation between curative and preventive health care is bureaucratic nonsense.'

whose task it is to ensure that the appropriate investigations and treatment are effected. The advantage of the same team carrying out the initial hearing examination and then being directly responsible for any subsequent follow-up is obvious.

From the health team's point of view the present situation is both illogical and frustrating. This is because in practice the curative and preventive aspects of health, especially during childhood, do not fall into nice little distinct units lending themselves to separate methods of care.

If a child on a routine clinic visit for a respiratory infection is noted to have possible developmental delay, would it not be far better for the clinic doctor concerned to be directly responsible for any further investigation and follow-up he deems necessary? And taking this a logical step further, shall he not be responsible for all that child's routine developmental examinations if he is professionally competent to do so?

Should such a doctor if he notices, say, dental problems in the same or another child not take the opportunity there and then of undertaking appropriate health education about proper dental care with him and his mother, something which strictly speaking is a preventive task? Of course he should, and he most likely already does. In such circumstances, which occur regularly in everyday practice, the separation between curative and preventive health care is bureaucratic nonsense.

IT IS therefore all the more ironic that when the situation arises to run an integrated service, there should be community opposition. This is what has happened in Neveh Ya'acov where a medical team has been specially trained to provide this service. (It must, however, be pointed out that the community was denied any chance beforehand of discussing and considering dispassionately the true merits of the changes mooted.)

Over the last 10 years Kupat Holim Clalit, with the unswerving support and encouragement of its chairman Professor Haim Doron, has almost single-handedly sponsored the specialization training programme in family medicine for young Israeli medical graduates. These graduates, around 100 a year, see their providing a high standard of integrated health care in the community as an aim in itself, and not as a second best choice to a hospital-based career.

Particular emphasis during their four and a half years of specialized training is put on the individual as a whole person, and to the health of his family, and the community in which he lives and belongs. Such trainees are the *only* post-graduate medical residents in this country whose training takes place mainly in the community, actually amongst the types of patients with whom they will be dealing for the rest of their professional careers.

These young doctors get to know health and illness in its natural setting where family and other social factors often play an extremely important part in successful diagnosis and treatment. In such circumstances the distinction between prevention and cure is often blurred to the point of extinction.

This is in stark contrasts to hospital-trained specialists whose training, even if they will eventually work outside of hospital, is concerned almost exclusively with that small proportion of the public unfortunate enough to require referral there.

This old-new speciality of family medicine is now attracting many of the top graduates of Israel's medical schools who at last see the relevance and importance of good community care for the nation's health and well-being. The places available in the training course could be filled thrice over if there were more funding available.

Only in the last couple of years have new family medicine specialists emerged in sufficient number to begin to make their presence felt to any extent in Kupat Holim's network of urban neighbourhood clinics. Alongside the integrated community medical service being undertaken at Neveh Ya'acov, similar developments have already taken place at Romema in Haifa, Rosh Ha'ayin, and East Talpiot in Jerusalem, to mention only a few.

OVER THE last few years, the Neveh Ya'acov clinic has evolved from being an "ordinary" neighbourhood clinic into one of the most prestigious and well-staffed and equipped training clinics for family medicine in the whole country. Not only are all its permanent medical staff specialists in family medicine but the rest of its doctors are all family medicine trainees at various stages in their training.

It is unfortunate that so far not many urban clinics can boast such credentials nor their populations benefit from the presence of such a pool of medical expertise. However the situation is slowly changing as more and more new specialists qualify to take over more and more key positions in Kupat Holim clinics.

The Neveh Ya'acov clinic is also closely associated with the Department of Family Medicine at the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School. In addition to its own post-graduate trainees, the clinic also has regular teaching committments to undergraduate students from other medical schools in Israel as well as to other post-graduate trainees in family medicine. It is thus uniquely qualified to undertake this proposed merger of services in a way, it is to be hoped, which will be copied elsewhere in the country in accordance with a pattern being followed in most of the Western world.

'Change for change's sake is undesirable. But when local circumstances suggest that such a change is for the better it should not be opposed on grounds of sentiment and passion alone.'

Change for change's sake, is of course as undesirable in the planning and provision of health services as in anything else. But when local circumstances such as those at Neveh Ya'acov suggest that such a change is for the better it should not be opposed on grounds of sentiment and passion alone. That is where community consultation, and informed debate and discussion have a crucial role to play.

The writer is chairman of the Israel Association of Family Physicians.

READERS' LETTERS

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, – Your Jewish National Fund insert of January 20 describes the constructive tasks it is performing.

In sharp contrast is the refusal of the U.S. JNF to furnish financial and organizational information to the Philanthropic Advisory Service (PAS) sponsored by the American Council of Better Business Bureaus. PAS publishes a bi-monthly list of ratings as "A guide to charitable giving." JNF is the only Jewish organization of those listed that refuses to provide such data. For example, the United Jewish Appeal cooperates with PAS.

In the past six months I have written twice to the U.S. JNF asking for an explanation of this situation. I have yet to receive an answer.

BENJAMIN CAPLAN
Washington, D.C.

MINISTERIAL RESPONSIBILITY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, – One has unfortunately grown accustomed to the fact that listening to the news or watching *Mabat* on television is always a painful experience. It is like a bitter pill that we are obliged to swallow every day. If one is under the impression that the state of affairs has reached the low water mark, more disclosures of scandals and bungling in high places prove one's mistake.

The ordinary citizen feels bitter and frustrated and wonders who is responsible. And here we are faced with another lamentable fact: Our ministers never draw any conclusions and do not feel called upon to resign. The one thing in which they excel is the quality of their skins: It is inordinately thick.

TRUDE PHILIPPSOHN
Ramat Gan.

FOOTING THE BILL

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, – Allow me to respond to Mr. Dessaur's "Riddle" (Readers' Letters, February 25): He is not a kibbutznik – I am. He is a taxpayer – but so am I!

When the late Simha Ehrlich became finance minister in 1977 he appointed a committee to "look into all the benefits conferred on the kibbutzim while Labour was in power." This committee found that not only had the kibbutzim paid taxes according to law, but they had also – admittedly by oversight – not made use of legal loopholes in order to pay less. Certainly not even a confirmed critic of the kibbutzim could claim that they have enjoyed preferred treatment since then: Since 1977 all our finance ministers have belonged to the Likud.

The United Kibbutz Movement asked to have the debts of some of its kibbutzim rescheduled. This was finally granted. But it should be stressed that yeshivot and settlements beyond the Green Line used this opportunity to ask for *grants*, while the kibbutzim asked only for the deferment of *loans*. Interest will be paid on these loans by other kibbutzim that are able to help. In other words: I, and not the "taxpayer" Mr. Dessaur will have to pay.

I don't mind when politicians of the Right try to make capital out of this situation – this is to be expected. But I do resent snide remarks which ignore the facts.

JOSEF H. KAHLBERG
Neot Mordechai.

CAESAREA DEVELOPMENT CORP.

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, – I would like to correct a mistaken association in a letter by C. Cohen of Marlton, New Jersey (February 26).

The Caesarea Development Corporation has no connection with the Caesarit Village and we are certainly not responsible for the facilities they offer their guests, nor are we involved in their development and maintenance facilities.

We can only agree with the writer that Caesarea maintains the highest standard of infrastructure and maintenance.

NIMROD ESHEL
General Manager
Caesarea Development Corp. Ltd.
Caesarea.

PREMATURE PESSIMISM

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, – I refer to your editorial, "The rear view mirror" (February 17).

Am I alone in feeling that the unrelenting pessimism and caustic criticism poured on the policies of the government produce a self-fulfilling prophecy?

After the devaluation of July 1985, there was a transient increase in inflation followed by a long period of stability. You have produced no solid evidence for your supposition that this time a smaller devaluation will, inevitably and without any doubt, herald the "demise of the stabilization programme."

On the other hand, if everybody is convinced that this is so, then perhaps they will indeed rush to buy dollars for no good reason and create the very circumstances predicted – but by no means inevitable.

A. S. LUDER
Ra'anana.

AN APPOINTMENT SYSTEM FOR KUPAT HOLIM

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, – Simon Louisson's article on the Israeli and New Zealand health care systems (February 27) notes that "the lack of an appointment system in most schemes in Israel wastes a lot of time and not just that of the patients." That is certainly true but I find the unwillingness of the Kupat Holim clinics to give appointments by phone equally time-consuming and very frustrating.

Perhaps someone can explain why they refuse to give me an appointment even though I phone at the correct time, to the correct office and with the necessary information. I feel it ludicrous that I have to take off half a day just in order to make an appointment. Since thousands of other people presumably do the same, this surely results in many lost hours of productivity in their places of work for a totally unnecessary reason.

SHARON ARMEL
Ramat Gan.



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